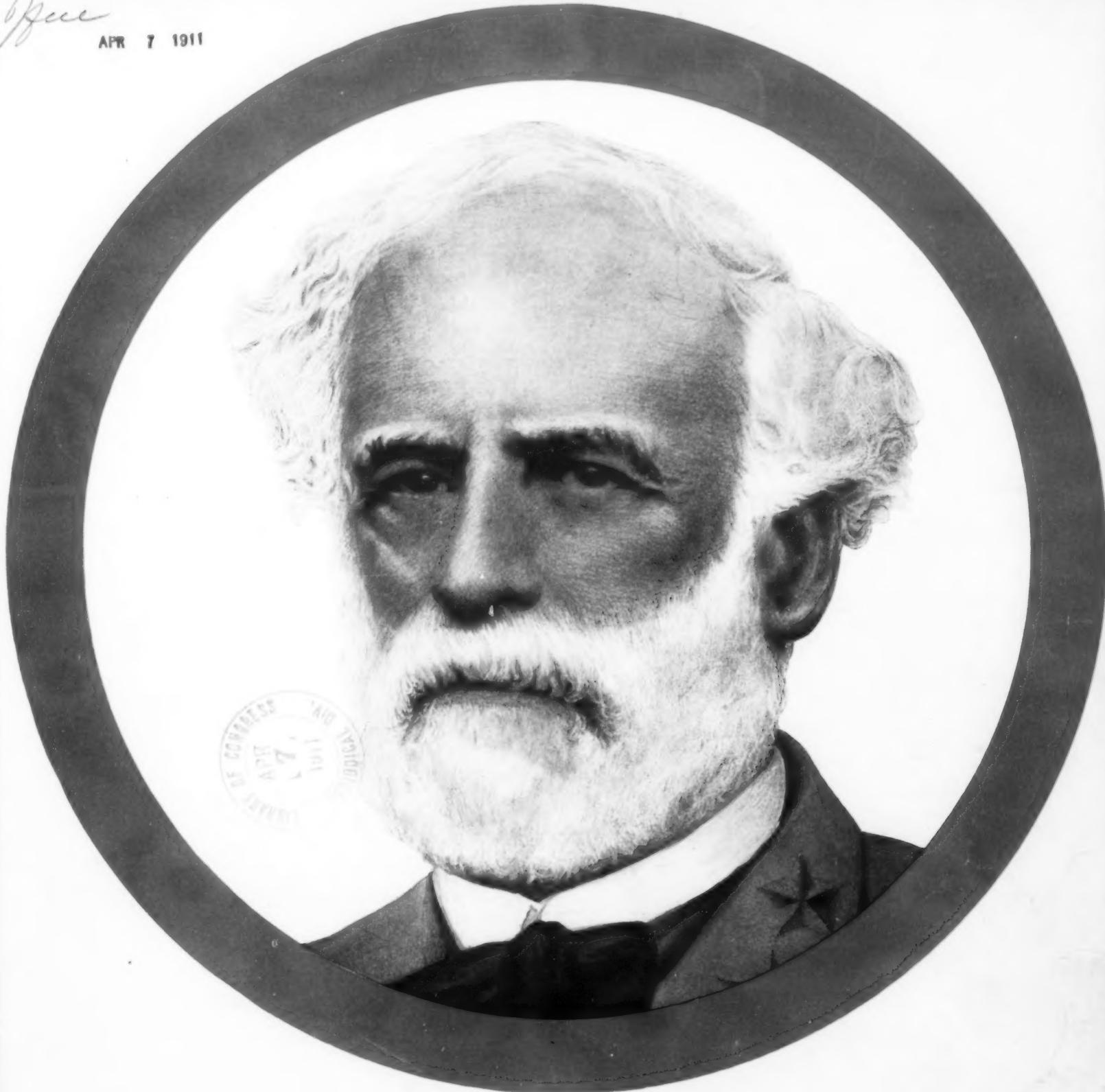


THE SOUTH AND PROSPERITY

Price

APR 7 1911



ROBERT E. LEE
"Father of the New South"

Leslies ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

No. 2900

April Sixth, 1911

Price 10 Cents

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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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2nd. The exact date of your birth.

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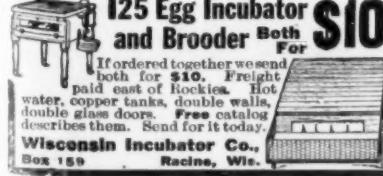
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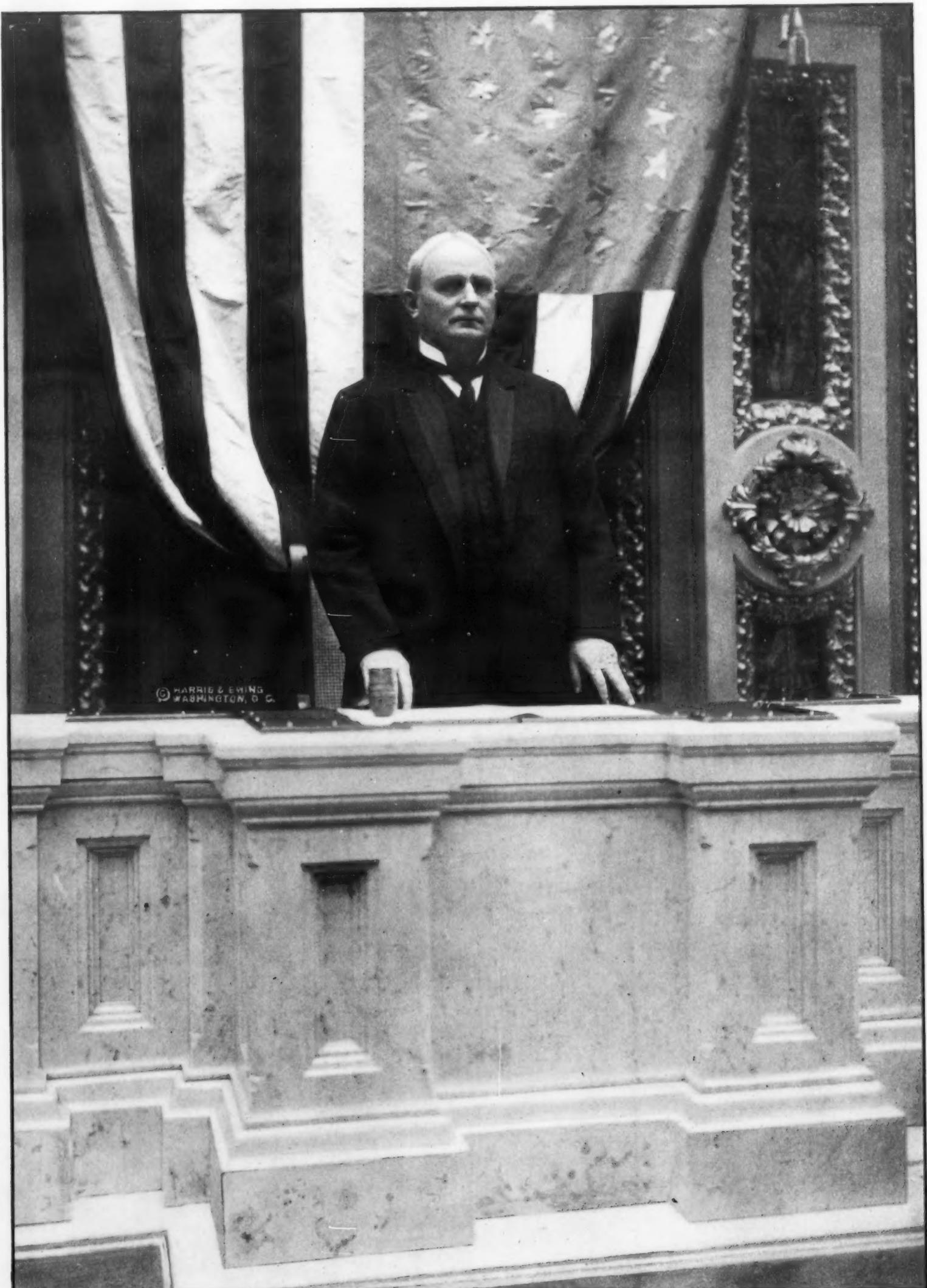
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Speaker Champ Clark, Next to the President the Most Powerful Official of the United States.

Beginning with the special session of Congress called by President Taft to meet April 4, Champ Clark, Missouri's favorite son, succeeded to the post of presiding officer of the House of Representatives. This photograph of the new Speaker behind his desk was taken especially for Leslie's Weekly.

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Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

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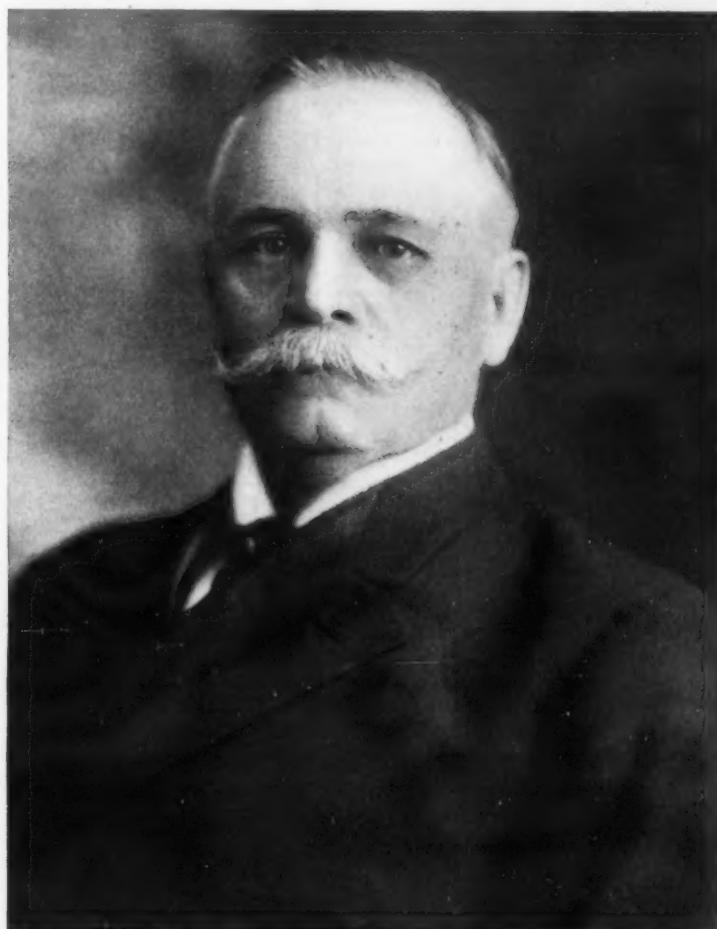
Thursday, April 6, 1911

No. 2900



JOHN M. PARKER.

Former president of the Southern Commercial Congress and one of the most tireless workers in the upbuilding of the New South.



SENATOR DUNCAN V. FLETCHER.

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The newly elected president of the Southern Commercial Congress who has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of Florida.

EDITORIAL

Go South, Young Man!

By CLARK HOWELL,

Editor "The Constitution," Atlanta, Ga.

YOU ASK me to give you something about the South for your Southern Number. I could write from now until you go to press, and then not have time to half tell the story. Limited to a few hundred words, I can only say that the South to-day offers greater opportunities than any other section of the country—opportunities for highly profitable investment, industrial or agricultural. The farmer who is going from Iowa on account of the high value of agricultural farming lands there and who is locating in Canada, where the same capitalization yields better returns, pays the penalty of self-expatriation by freezing half to death four months of the year.

And yet these same farmers, with identically the same money they take to Canada, could, by coming South, earn double the same returns they could reasonably expect in Canada. And here in the South they can find the most inviting all the year round climate on earth, for in all the world there is no such climate for twelve months in the year as is to be found in that vast section of which the Appalachian ridge is the backbone.

With cotton even at ten cents a pound—not fifteen, as it has been for the past few years—the South is destined to become the richest section of the world, regardless of its limitless additional industrial possibilities.

For years after the Civil War the South existed and even gradually prospered on six, seven and eight cent cotton. The planters by no means got fair returns for their efforts, and not until the ten-cent basis was reached did they begin to throw off

the incubus of debt and cancel the mortgage which had been inseparable from farming operations ever since the chaos of reconstruction. With ten-cent cotton they paid their debts.

When cotton reached eleven cents they began to lay aside an annual surplus and to diversify their farming operations. When cotton reached twelve cents they enlarged the basis of their operations, amplified their farming equipment and built new and better houses. Fifteen-cent cotton has put them on the basis of independence and the period of the millionaire farmer is at hand in the South.

And yet at fifteen cents the cotton farmer, in proportion to his investment of energy and capital, is not earning the net result to which he is entitled.

Think of a single crop distributing every year in one limited section \$800,000,000 in cash—and that is exactly what the cotton crop is doing for the South this year and what it has done for the past few years.

Mind you, this does not take into consideration the value of the by-product of the seed or the value of the manufactured lint in any one of its thousands of details. The cotton seed alone is worth \$50,000,000 a year to the men who grow it. The value of the manufactured product of the lint, which clothes the world and which is just as acceptable in India as it is in America, reaches into the hundreds of millions.

Of this vast lint manufactured product, the output on the South's part is so rapidly increasing that it is now manufacturing more in volume than all the American mills outside of the South, whereas but comparatively a few years ago the South's part in the American manufacture of cot-

ton goods was infinitesimal. It is a question of time, and only a short time, before the great bulk of the manufactured cotton product of the world is to be made right here in sight of the cotton fields.

The general commercial development of the South during the past decade has been phenomenal. From the window of my office, as I dictate this, I look out upon a city whose last official census report is more than 155,000, and within five miles from its center are more than a quarter of a million people.

This city, less than a half century ago a mere village, was left in ashes, a weeping and desolated centerpiece of a work of destruction and devastation the like of which the world has not seen in centuries. The amazing recovery and the Aladdin growth recorded in the case of Atlanta have been duplicated in degree in every portion of the South.

One of the wonders of the past decade has been the evolution of the Southern State of Oklahoma and the evolution within the boundaries of the State of a number of thriving cities. Another arresting instance of development is presented by Texas—that vast empire containing nearly all of America's versatility of resource within its border. The significant feature of the South's post-bellum and present-day development is the fact that it is symmetrical.

The South of my time is witnessing the evolution of a wonderful aggregate of manufacturing enterprises, mineral and timbering industries, home organized and financed insurance companies, horticultural pursuits, the products from which sell the country over, and a varied commercial and industrial development, as told in multiplying national and State banks and similar institutions.



WADE H. HARRIS,
Editor "Evening Chronicle,"
Charlotte, N. C.



CLARK HOWELL,
Editor "The Constitution,"
Atlanta, Ga.



ROBERT LATHAN,
Editor "News and Courier,"
Charleston, S. C.



WILLIAM E. GONZALES,
Editor "The State,"
Columbia, S. C.



J. C. HEMPHILL,
Editor "Times Dispatch,"
Richmond, Va.



C. P. J. MOONEY,
Editor "Commercial Appeal,"
Memphis, Tenn.

The South's Problems the Nation's Problems.

By C. P. J. MOONEY,

Managing Editor the "Commercial Appeal," Memphis, Tenn.

THE South has no problems that are not the nation's problems. The South no longer sets itself apart from the rest of the nation. Our destiny will be controlled by all the ninety million people of the United States. There is no race question in the South. It has been adjusted. The white man will control, because he is about five thousand years ahead of the negro in the accomplishments of civilization. The negro himself will develop along his own lines.

Our traditions are the same as those of New England—same in substance, different only in form. The smoke from millions of factory stacks has not deadened the veneration of the New Engander for his Puritan ancestors. The transition of the South from a purely agricultural region into an agricultural and manufacturing region will not stifle the love of the Southerners for the heroic qualities displayed by their fathers in the struggle of fifty years ago. To-day the Southerner and the New Engander rejoice alike that Grant and Lee and that Longfellow and Sidney Lanier were great Americans.

The South of To-day.

By MAJOR J. C. HEMPHILL,

Editor the "Times Dispatch," Richmond, Va.

THE South is not in politics, regarding the question from a broad or scientific point of view; yet it is full of politicians—that is to say, full of men who seek public office. The South is not sectional, except in a geographical sense; that is to say, it is sectional because it is the South and has been under the necessity of preserving its political solidarity for the protection of its material interests and its civilization. The South of the present day is no longer spiritual, but material. In the formative and constructive period of the American system, its intellectual force was spent upon the institutions of government; in the living present, the intellectual activities of the South are largely devoted to material concerns, not, however, without loyal respect of the moral equation, as necessary to commercial supremacy as it was to political primacy.

Just after the war such of the men of the South as had survived the resort to arms set about the task of building up the waste places and recreating the States, and entered upon this service with the same determination and singleness of devotion as had distinguished them in the field. There were Daniel and Barbour in Virginia, Ransom and Vance in North Carolina, Hampton and Butler in South Carolina, Morgan and Pugh in Alabama, Hill and Gordon in Georgia, Harris and Bates in Tennessee, and in all the other States men of like ability and devotion, who, having finished their work, now rest from their labors. The conditions have changed, other men have come to the front, some of them men of worth and distinction, but none of them of that school of elder statesmen who once made the South noted in statesmanship as it was in war. Upon the foundations they laid the South of to-day rests, secure from outside assault and well-nigh proof against domestic dissension.

The men who would have naturally represented the South in its political affairs under the former

tests are now devoting their talents to the construction of the material rather than the political life of this region and with results as enduring as they are fabulous. In the last thirty years, accepting the figures of Edmonds, of Baltimore, there has been an increase in the individual deposits in the national banks of the South of \$645,000,000, or 996.9 per cent.; an increase in the in-

To Robert E. Lee.

WHEN the full fields are harvested and the tread of busy feet is stilled, and the tumult of voices manifold is silenced within the market places, the far-rimmed world pauses to listen to the memories that sing and to linger by the altar fires of twice ten thousand yesterdays.

And for that band of lesser heroes men mould dull bronze and quarry granite from the everlasting hills.

But you were one whom memory could not enfold in bronze and stone, or casket in the tattered page of schoolboys' books.

Lo, everywhere, in the sweat of the long day, in the hand that places beam on beam, behind the plow and the eye that mark the straight new road, in the mine and the mill and the workshop the father's work goes on from son to son.

Of such is Immortality.

Albert Frederick Wilson.

dividual deposits of the State, savings and private banks and of loan and trust companies in the South of \$615,000,000, or 739.7 per cent., and an increase in the true value of property in the South of \$13,745,000, or 181.1 per cent. The population of the South has increased during this period from 16,369,900 to 27,529,800, or by 11,159,900, or 68.1 per cent.

In every branch of financial, commercial and industrial activity there has been even and steady growth; but the story does not end here. Like growth has distinguished the South in the things which minister to the intellectual and spiritual force of its people, the expenditures on primary education alone having increased within the life of a generation more than \$43,000,000, or 440.9 per cent.

Onward March of the South.

By WADE H. HARRIS,

Editor "Evening Chronicle," Charlotte, N. C.

THE HISTORY made by the South in the fifty years following the commencement of the Civil War is great. Principally an agricultural section before the war, it is now not only one of the greatest agricultural sections of the Union, but is rapidly becoming the rival of all sections in manufacturing. Already one town in North Carolina is second to the greatest furniture manufacturing center in the United States. The cotton mills of the South, at first confined to the manufacture of the coarser grades of goods, are now turning out the finest products of the art. All this is what might be called the steam age.

Now the electric age has dawned, and this gives the manufacturing, industrial and commercial development a new impetus. With the development of the vast water powers, new factories and mills are springing up, interurban trolley lines are being

built to connect the towns, the farmers are utilizing electricity for both lighting and power and the South is coming into its own.

Wonderful Wealth of the South.

By WILLIAM E. GONZALES,
Editor "The State," Columbia, S. C.

STRANGELY, the richest in resources and the most undeveloped part of America is the last quarter of the globe to attract active interest of American capitalists. Three decades ago, after nearly twenty pathetically lean years and while yet struggling in the midst of poverty, the Southerner, looking forward, saw this day, just as he now sees the South thirty years hence. He knew his country. The investor of other regions might have attained the vision of faith had he known the agricultural and industrial history of the South for the century and a half preceding the coming of destroying war. Natural resources and progressiveness, not slavery, were the foundations of post-bellum affluence and ascendancy. But the investor, not having the insight of faith, now has the mind-opening facts.

In 1910 the South drew from the countries of Europe and Asia \$553,000,000 for raw cotton and cottonseed oil, besides manufacturing more bales than New England. In 1910 South Carolina farmers sold their cotton and its seed for \$100,000,000, while South Carolina mills manufactured more cotton into cloth than any State, excepting Massachusetts. Simultaneously, South Carolina produced thirty per cent. more corn than her previous record, and continued to do that which has been done for more than half a century—hold the world's record for corn production on one acre.

The South Has "Come Back."

By ROBERT LATHAN,

Editor The "News and Courier," Charleston, S. C.

THE South has answered the question which, forty-six years ago and for more than a decade following, occupied first place in the minds of men. It has "come back." The close of the war between the States found its people in poverty, its power only a glorious memory, its civilization a wreck. To-day its wealth is greater than that of the entire nation in 1860, its voice is again being heeded as the most distinctively American of that of any part of the country and it is surely finding its way to the solution of the great problems with which it has been vexed. More wonderful recuperative powers have never been exhibited by any people or by any land, and it must be borne in mind that what has been wrought is the work not of a half century, but of a brief period. Most of the years which have passed since the close of that momentous struggle have been lean years for the South. Crop after crop was made and marketed without profit beyond a bare living or even at a loss. Lack of capital has retarded all progress. Only now are the coal fields and water powers of the South being developed, only now are new and rich markets being opened up to the Southern manufacturer and merchant, only now is the value of our soil being appreciated. In South Carolina alone there still lie abandoned more than three million acres of the State's best lands—lands easily made arable. What the South has done is amazing, but only to those who do not know what the South is capable of doing.

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My State and Prosperity

Being a Remarkable Series of Messages from the Governors of the Southern States Written Especially for Leslie's Southern Number.

Texas for Business Peace.

By Governor O. B. Colquitt.

WHAT Texas needs is political peace and legislative rest. I quote the conclusion of my first message to the Legislature along this line as follows:

In conclusion, let me again express that, after many years of strenuous legislative program, we can well afford to take a rest from additional new and untried laws and legislative theories of governmental interference with the detailed activities of the citizen in his business affairs. We need time in which to familiarize ourselves with the laws we already have. Although many of them need amending, there is no general demand on the part of Texas people for any harassing new ones. Needless legislation and unnecessary strife retard the progress of the citizen himself and keep back the development of the State. Let us devote the time and energy we have to an effort to develop the minds and hearts of our people to a higher standard and a better understanding of the rights of one another and those things generally which will stimulate self-government. We can afford to give investors assurance that the constitution and laws of Texas seek to protect every honest dollar honestly invested, no matter from whence it comes. We can afford to encourage investment of capital in developing the rich resources of our State, not by exemption laws nor special favors, but by giving assurance that the law will protect the honest investor who is law-abiding and in good faith seeks to observe the law. Assure labor that it will be protected in all its just demands upon organized capital, and protect organized capital in legitimate uses and development from the vengeance of predatory politicians. Abolish all useless offices and places and create no new ones not essential to the public good.

I am glad to say that one of the hopeful and encouraging signs is the approval of the people of my views as expressed in the foregoing. We suffer in Texas, as elsewhere, from an over-production of legislative acts that have resulted in no substantial public good, and, while practically uninjurious in themselves, yet the agitation and strife engendered in their enactment and discussion have been more or less injurious.

Tennessee the Most Inviting Field for Diligent Workers.

By Governor Ben W. Hooper.

IF TENNESSEE were shut off from the outside world by an impassable barrier, her people could still live in happiness and comfort, relying upon the virile strength and versatility characteristic of the purest-blooded Anglo-Saxon people on the American continent and sustained by the unexcelled variety of her products and resources.

But there is no Chinese wall, legal or literal, encircling this State. Our gates are open to the capital and labor of the world. There is no State in the Union that to-day offers a more inviting field to the immigrant and investor than Tennessee. Her great and almost untouched deposits of coal, copper, iron, marble and phosphate; her thousands of square miles of timber lands, the tremendous water power that rushes down her mountain sides, and the hundreds of miles of navigable streams that flow through her fertile valleys—all mark her as the ultimate "empire" State of the South. Her fruitful farming lands are now cheaper than the over-exploited lands of the West and are suited to the growth of a greater variety of products. Corn, wheat, cotton, vegetables, fruits and berries all flourish here, by reason of the graduated range of climate from the Mississippi River to the Appalachian Mountains. The possibilities in the raising of livestock are boundless.

As a place to live, Tennessee is just right and could not be changed for the better. Midway between the North and South, largely exempt from the Northern blizzard, the Western cyclone and the tropical heat, the climate presents that happy mean which makes men and women feel fit for existence. Just now we are building public highways and electric interurbans and girding up our

loins to make a fight to put Tennessee in the front rank of States. As a token of the public sentiment in favor of internal improvement that now sweeps the State, we are about to set apart two days next summer in which to build a highway diagonally across the State, from Bristol to Memphis, by volunteer contributions of money, labor and road-building equipment. The intervening months will be spent in agitation, organization and preparation.

Our four cities, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, are among the most enterprising of the South, with educational facilities equal to the best and with every utility of modern civilization. Some of them have adopted the commission form of government and the others are demanding it. So much for the material side of things; but we are likewise giving due consideration to the great questions of civic righteousness, law enforcement and governmental decency, and will not be found lagging in the march of social progress.

North Carolina More Prosperous than Ever Before.

By Governor W. W. Kitchin.

IN MY opinion the people of North Carolina are perhaps more prosperous than they have been at any other period in the last thirty years. The character of her people, her soil and climate are unsurpassed. The farmers have been progressive to a very great degree in the last few years, and, while they bear the burdens of protection and monopoly, yet their condition, owing to excellent natural circumstances, shows vast improvement. As the majority of our people still live directly or indirectly upon the profits of agriculture, the State is on the upgrade materially, educationally and in every other way.

West Virginia Rich in Natural Resources.

By Governor William E. Glasscock.

WEST VIRGINIA, situated within the very heart of the population and wealth of this country, rich in natural resources, offers to enterprise and capital a most inviting field, and that this is known and appreciated is evidenced by the fact that she is attracting both from all parts of the world. Her development within the last decade has far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and yet the morning of her greatness is just dawning, her inexhaustible resources are only touched.

With a population of one and a quarter million, she is just beginning to realize the great things which are in store for her—her natural facilities for becoming a great farming and industrial commonwealth. Her climate, free from the extreme rigors of winter and the sultry, humid heat of summer, is unsurpassed by that of any other State. Upon her soil grows nearly every grain and vegetable indigenous to the temperate zone. Her apple and peach orchards are the finest and most productive in the world. Fruit growing is now the leading business in many parts of the State, and West Virginia is soon destined to take first place in this industry. With the breaking up of the great sheep and cattle ranches of the West, the sheep and cattle growers are looking for new fields, and no better place can be found than West Virginia for this great industry. She produces more blue grass than the famous Blue Grass State, and there are yet six million acres untouched, a large percentage of which could be utilized for grazing purposes.

West Virginia's greatest source of wealth at present is in her coal, oil, gas and timber. She has a greater coal area than Pennsylvania or Illinois, and the quality of her coal is the very best. She ranks second in this great industry, producing nearly one-sixth of all the bituminous coal mined in the United States. New fields of oil and gas are constantly being developed. As a manufacturing State West Virginia ranks high. With her in-

exhaustible supply of coal, oil, gas and timber, her close proximity to the great markets and her facilities for transportation, she will soon become a veritable hive of industry.

Her colleges and schools rank with the best of any other State and are liberally supported by her citizens. Her laws are wise and just and her rate of taxation on the hundred dollars' valuation is lower than that of any other State in the Union. West Virginia is forging to the front along every line which makes a State great and prosperous, and her citizens are building for themselves a State whose institutions and citizenship will be equal to that of any other community on earth, whose homes will be filled with a happy, virtuous and contented people.

Florida and Diversified Farming.

By Governor Albert W. Gilchrist.

FLORIDA extends through five hundred miles of latitude, having twelve hundred miles of seacoast, being bounded on the south and west by the Gulf of Mexico and on the east by the Gulf Stream. If it were not for the peculiar shape of Florida, there would be no Gulf Stream. Florida is sending out a warm Gulf Stream of her products to all portions of our great country. We are producing one-half of the phosphate of the United States and one-third of the phosphate of the world; we are producing fully one-third of the naval stores of the nation; we are producing between one-third and one-half of the sea-island cotton of the United States, worth about thirty-five cents per pound. Although not a corn-producing State, yet in some of the counties from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen bushels of corn are raised to the acre. In one patch of five acres on an old plantation, five bales of short staple cotton were raised. From two to three tons of peavine, beggar weed or crab grass hay are raised to the acre, two hundred to three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes, eight hundred to one thousand crates of tomatoes, etc. In many counties pecans are raised. In one county alone fully five thousand acres are planted in pecans. Of the several trunk lines operating in Florida, one alone, last season, transported twenty-eight thousand car-loads of fruit and vegetables, thus bringing joy, peace and happiness to many homes in the colder and more cheerless portions of our great country. Our climate is extending the lives of many thousands of good, substantial people who could not live elsewhere. People are beginning to have sense enough to realize a good thing when they see it.

The census of 1900 showed an increase in Florida's population of 35.5 per cent., being second to Texas, thirty-six per cent., and second to no State east of the Mississippi River. The census for 1910 showed an increase in Florida's population of 42.1 per cent. Our area is second to only one State east of the Mississippi. Our people are alive to the benefits of education. More millage is assessed for educational purposes in Florida than in any other State, the millage representing fully eleven mills. In our forty-seven counties there are ninety-three high schools, being the "people's colleges." There are six colleges, one university and several convents in Florida. For school buildings during the past two and a half years and for the coming one-half year there has been and will be expended \$844,500. Our people are cosmopolitan, representing the best and most enterprising of every State in the Union and of practically every nation on earth.

Raising Corn in South Carolina.

By Governor Coleman L. Blease.

PROBABLY the most striking evidence of the material prosperity of South Carolina at this time is the nation-wide attention directed to this State as the result of the world record made in intensified farming. Jerry H. Moore, the boy farmer of Florence County, has been hailed throughout the country as a hero, and deservedly

so. He raised two hundred and twenty-eight bushels and three pecks on a single acre last summer, within a few bushels of the world's record—also held by South Carolina—made several years ago.

Intensified farming in corn means that South Carolina has realized the value and the necessity of diversified farming. Cotton has heretofore been the chief crop of the South and has been depended upon to supply practically all the South's wants. With a soil peculiarly adapted by nature for diversified farming, the farmers of the South, and particularly of South Carolina, are realizing that they can grow their own supplies at home, make money from various crops and grow cotton only as a commodity which will supply ready money and in such quantities as that they may demand a fair price for their labor in producing it—and this I regard as the most encouraging sign of the times in South Carolina to-day.

Along all lines our State has prospered. New enterprises are springing up almost everywhere within her borders, and most of those already in operation are succeeding. Morally and intellectually South Carolina has always held a conspicuous place among the States of the American Union. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to say that progress along these lines is keeping pace with the rapid material progress of the commonwealth.

Back to the Farm in Missouri.

By Governor Herbert S. Hadley.

A SHORT time ago one of the leading railroads in Missouri had inserted in one of the St. Louis newspapers an announcement to the effect that at its offices on a certain night there would begin a series of lectures upon farming, by the professors of the College of Agriculture of the State University. All who desired to attend the lectures were advised to communicate with the passenger agent of the company. On the first day five hundred requests to be permitted to attend the lectures were received, and the company abandoned the plan of having the lectures within its own offices and arranged to have them in a larger hall. Within the next two days applications had been received from twenty-five hundred people, and one of the largest halls in the city was secured; and even this finally proved inadequate to accommodate all who wished to come, and overflow meetings had to be arranged for.

This incident shows the widespread interest that there is in the back-to-the-farm movement and in the general improvement of agricultural conditions. The present high cost of living and the story told by the last census of the drift of rural population toward the cities emphasize the importance of getting more people back to the land and bringing about its more effective cultivation. As there is no question of the desire of people of the cities to get back to the farm, so is there no question of the many opportunities for an increased and more effective cultivation of the soil.

In the State of Missouri, which is the oldest of those States lying wholly west of the Mississippi to be admitted to the Union, over twenty millions of acres, nearly one-half of the surface of the State, have never been touched by a plowshare. And this land is situated in that portion of the Western Hemisphere most favorable for human habitation. One of those pioneer writers who investigated conditions of life in the central West nearly half a century ago wrote, as the result of his observations and investigations, that the best place for human habitation is in that country farthest south where grass grows well. And the southern half of Missouri, which is the undeveloped section of the State, offers the most favorable conditions for the production of grass that can be found throughout the country.

The tide of immigration, which has for half a century flowed toward the West, to the Northwest and the Southwest, is now turning toward the South. The Southern people are beginning to realize that the South has not kept pace in its development with the other sections of the country, and are not only welcoming new home builders and new investors, but are adopting methods to bring to the attention of those desiring new opportunities the many advantages that the South has to offer. This movement, if properly organized and conducted, is encouraging not only from the stand-

point of the South and its welfare, but also for the happiness and the welfare of the people of the entire country. For it means a larger production of agricultural wealth, better homes, the creation of more similar conditions of life throughout the country and a better understanding among the people of all sections.

Industrial Progress for Georgia.

By Governor Joseph M. Brown.

NOT SINCE the clouds of war dispersed has Georgia begun a year with more promise of industrial progress and material growth.

Figures sometimes crystallize facts. As an example, in 1910 property values in Georgia grew more, with one exception, than for any of the past forty years. Our cotton crop, though below the average, was worth approximately \$150,000,000. This immense earning was in large part profit—at least, more so than ever before—because the State is ceasing to depend upon outsiders for foodstuffs. An illustration: One Georgia farmer who is a big cotton grower marketed a car-load of hogs in Atlanta a few days ago. We have several large packing houses that deal exclusively in Georgia and Southern meats. And this State in 1910 raised upward of 64,000,000 bushels of corn.

The fruit industry is still in its infancy, but already we have the largest producing peach orchards in the world. The annual crop is worth about \$5,000,000 and is growing rapidly every year. The State also bids fair to lead the country in the production of apples, pecans and several other popular fruits. The best indication of future prosperity, however, is the number of people who are fleeing from the rigorous climate of the northern section of our country and establishing homes in the balmy climate, on the fertile soil and among the sturdy people of Georgia. They are learning the advantages of a land where one may live or work in the open every day of the year and where several crops may be grown during any season.

Kentucky Is Not Affected by Business Depression.

By Governor Augustus E. Willson.

KENTUCKY is not as much affected by the halt in business throughout the country as most Northern States. Its banks did not suspend payment or issue certificates during the pressure of 1907, but passed through the trouble simply by restricting the lines of new credit and by the forbearance of those who had large deposits, and our business men believe that Kentucky business matters are in good shape and safe. The movement to change our tax system by modifications of the general property tax is gaining strength widely through the State.

I am glad to say that the two years ending January 1st, 1911, were the most orderly, law-abiding and free from every objectionable or exceptional form of violence or disorder of any two years for thirty years in Kentucky. I believe that few States have been as free from reproach as Kentucky in these two years. Another fact of human importance is that our public hospitals for the insane have practically discontinued all forms of forcible restraint and all restraints by means of drugs, having completely done away with the old system and aligned themselves with the best modern thought on these subjects.

Virginia Progressing Along All Lines.

By Governor William H. Mann.

VIRGINIA is steadily and rapidly progressing along all lines. Her manufacturing, commercial, industrial and mining interests are yearly growing in the efficiency with which they are pressed and the products which they yield. Her transportation facilities extend to almost every section, and those not now reached are being looked after and will shortly have all of the advantages of the most favored localities.

I am writing my real views when I say that the apple lands of this State cannot be surpassed in any other State or country. We produce fruit excelling in beauty and flavor, and improved methods have demonstrated that we can produce it at a wonderful profit. I can show single trees which have yielded as much as thirty barrels of the finest fruit.

Few, if any, States produce more or better potatoes, round or sweet, and we are raising in our mountains the seed for our crops in the eastern part of the State. Our waters are full of the finest oysters, fish, crabs and clams, and abound in wild fowl. Our climate is delightful, our people intelligent, law-abiding and hospitable, and in every section springs and streams are plentiful and their waters pure and delightful. In many of our counties blue grass is natural to the soil and comes without seeding as soon as opportunity and conditions are afforded, and as fine cattle, many of them for export, as can be raised anywhere are the product of the blue-grass section.

Virginia embraces twenty-five millions of acres of land, of which less than four millions are under cultivation, and, making due allowance for mountains, swamps and waste land of every description, it is safe to say we have ten millions of acres of arable land lying idle. Immediately after my inauguration as Governor, I, with others interested, took steps to secure the co-ordination of all the agricultural agencies of the State with the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the adoption of scientific methods of agriculture; and these efforts, I am glad to say, have produced the most satisfactory results.

To demonstrate the value and results of scientific methods of agriculture, boys' corn clubs, in connection with our public schools, have been organized in many counties of the State, and each boy is required to cultivate an acre of land and keep a complete record of his method and time of cultivation, kind, quantity and cost of all fertilizers used, kind of seed, and, indeed, a complete history of the crop—all done under the direction of the United Agricultural Board of Virginia and the United States Department of Agriculture. The interest, enthusiasm and results have been simply wonderful and have stirred up the farmers all over the State.

One boy in Dinwiddie County, sixteen years old, on land under usual methods not producing over twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn to the acre, made 167 7-9 bushels of shelled corn on one acre, netting him over \$59 after paying rent for the land and not crediting its improved value, from which three crops can be made with very little expense. On land which, ten or fifteen years ago, was thought to be unfit for grass, as much as six tons of hay to the acre have been made; and one of our farmers, on one hundred and fifty acres, made \$35,000 worth of alfalfa.

To sum up, in 1900 the total value of our agricultural products was \$129,000,000; in 1910 they amounted to \$236,000,000. In the eastern part of the State, where the climate is tempered by the water, trucks and small fruits of all kinds and in great variety are bountifully and profitably produced. We have constructed, under State control since 1907, five hundred and eighty miles of permanent highways, and since 1906 have built three hundred and eight high schools, elevated our standard and increased the value of school property \$3,513,000.

We are using the stored energy of generations to push old Virginia forward. We revere the memories and traditions of the past, and, remembering what has been done by her sons, we are determined that our State of history and tradition shall be in the front rank of moral, educational and material progress.

The Enormous Resources of Oklahoma.

By Governor Lee Cruce.

OKLAHOMA was admitted to the Union as a State on the sixteenth day of November, 1907. A Federal census was taken in the summer of 1907, just three years prior to the Federal census taken in 1910. The increase of the population shown by the Federal census of 1910 over that of 1907 is practically eighteen per cent., the increase in the taxable wealth during that period is more than thirty per cent., the increase in bank deposits is one hundred and ten per cent., the increase in manufacturing enterprises is more than two hundred per cent. These figures indicate more plainly than any language can convey the enormous resources of the State of Oklahoma. It

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A DESERTED SCHOOLHOUSE OF THE OLD TYPE.



A VETERAN OF OTHER DAYS.



WHERE SUNLIGHT IS BARRED OUT.



A RAIN SHED, BUT LITTLE MORE.



THE PASSING OF THE ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE.

Small cabins in the country districts of the South are being superseded by large, scientifically constructed school buildings. In many instances the new school serves a district which formerly supported four or five cabin schoolrooms. Under the new method it is necessary to have school stages call for children living at any distance from the central school. Schoolhouses similar to those portrayed in the first four snapshots have been consolidated into the attractive building at the foot of this column.

A SUPERB EXAMPLE OF MODERN SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.
The Ball High School at Galveston, Tex., acknowledged as one of the finest structures of its kind in the United States.

A School Desk for Every Southern Boy

The Last Decade Has Seen an Inspiring Growth in General Education, and the Center of Social Gravity in the Southern States Is Fast Moving from the Courthouse to the Schoolroom

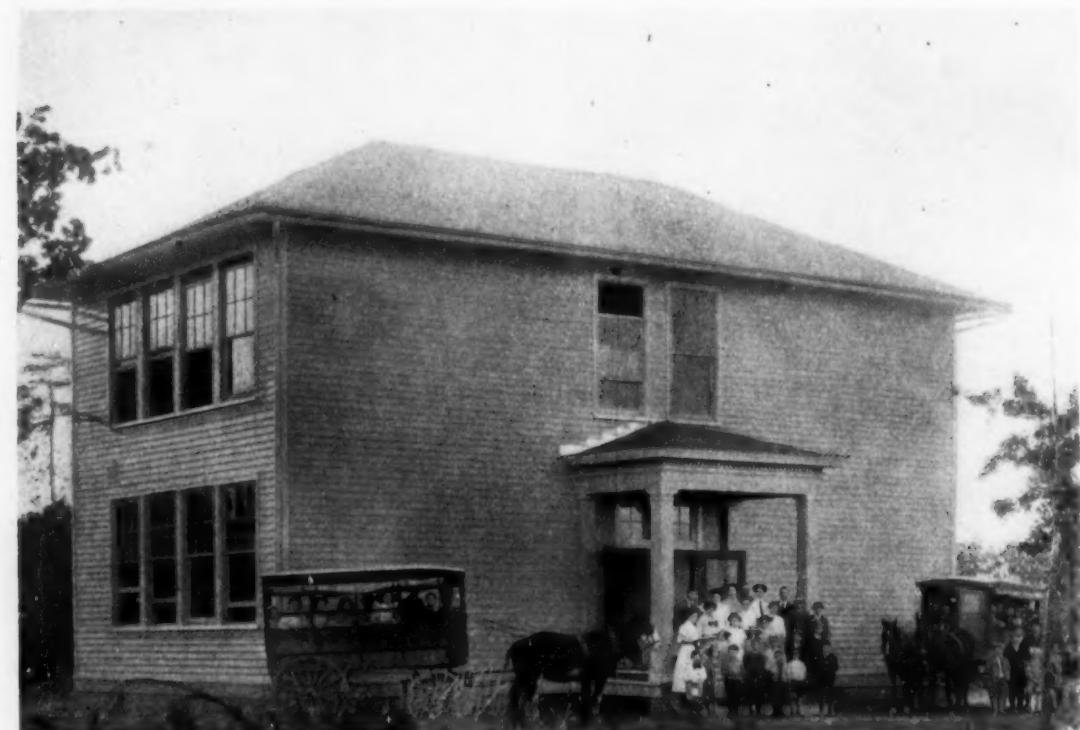
By JOSEPH DUPUY EGGLESTON, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia

STATISTICS are rarely thrilling and seldom informing unless interpreted. * The few figures given below are used only as waymarks to indicate educational progress. It is not material if the reader forget just what the figures are, but it is important that these figures leave two distinct impressions: First, the present financial inadequacy of the South to deal completely with the educational situation; and second, the rate of growth toward the complete handling of it.

When one states that Georgia is spending only \$4,250,000 annually on her public schools, the impression is painful because the sum is so small; but when one adds that this is just four times the amount spent ten years ago, the reader gets an impression of progress. North Carolina expends a little less than \$4,000,000 annually on her common schools, but a decade ago it was only a little over \$1,000,000. Ten years ago thirty school districts in North Carolina voted a few thousand dollars to their schools. To-day 1,000 school districts vote \$1,000,000 annually to them. North Carolina has 180 high schools. This number looks small. Yet five years ago she had none outside of a few small cities.

West Virginia pays to her teachers an average monthly salary of \$41.61, but this is \$8.05 per month more than it was five years ago and for a school term one and one-half months longer. This State has only 250,000 volumes of books in her school libraries, yet she is now adding each year to these libraries three times as many books as she had in the entire State ten years ago. Arkansas has a school term of only 106½ days; five years ago the term was eighty-eight days, ten years ago it was seventy-seven days. Her annual expenditure for schools is about two and one-half times what it was ten years ago. Alabama spends less than \$3,000,000 on her common schools, yet this is three and one-half times what was spent a decade ago and nearly two and one-half times the amount spent five years ago. Florida has only eighty-six high schools; in 1900 she had only fifteen. Louisiana has between eighty-five and ninety approved high schools. Three years ago she had thirty-three.

Mississippi and South Carolina are in some respects making more rapid advancement than one or two of the States already mentioned, and the last Legislature of Tennessee passed a law providing that twenty-five per cent. of the gross revenue of the State should be

A MODERN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
Several cabin schoolhouses were torn down to make way for this structure. Two school stages are required to take the children to and from their classes.



THE SOUTH IS BUILDING FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.
The imposing home of the Wheeling, West Virginia, high school, recently completed.

expended on public education. This does not include local taxation. Virginia is now expending \$4,500,000 annually for her public schools. She needs twice this sum. Stated in that way, her educational status seems in bad shape; but when it is added that in five years her school income has doubled, the outlook is different. In 1905 she had seventy-four high schools; to-day she has over five times that number, the great bulk of them in the rural districts, doing from two to four years of high-school work. More than forty-six per cent. of Virginia's annual revenue is expended on her public schools, and the percentage in the other States of the South is also very large. These figures mirror the utter inadequacy of the amounts expended to meet the situation, but they show the great efforts that are being put forth to educate the children of the South.

What are the causes of this rapid growth in educational effort in one decade? First, the South is getting into better shape financially. Ten years ago she was not only busy working for a bare living, but was also trying to pay some of her back debts. It was all the average man could do to make his daily bread and meat and to secure simple wearing apparel for his household. The people of the North and West and East have never realized, even in a small way, the utter and dire poverty of the South since 1865. It has taken her forty years to recover sufficiently from the period of 1861-65 to even get back upon her feet. The average man down South has at last a little pocket change; its jingle sounds pleasant. And there is nothing more admirable in the character of the Southern people than the fact that they are taking a goodly part of this surplus and expending it for the education of the children. Many of them are giving for this cause until it pinches.

Second, there has been going on for several years one continuous educational campaign. It might be termed an educational revival. Year by year an increasing number see the vital necessity of carrying

the gospel of education to every creature. A gentleman said recently that he believed that it was impossible for a half-dozen people in Virginia to meet in general conversation for thirty minutes at a time without talking about schools and good roads. Practically the same condition exists throughout the South. It is doubtful if all of the political meetings in any one year in several of the States would equal one-half the number of educational meetings held or would equal one-half the attendance.

All-day educational picnics have become so common as to cease to excite comment. Everybody goes—men, women and children. The object of such meetings is to discuss the school affairs of the community, to devise ways and means to get a better school building or a longer term, or to purchase a piano or a library for the school. It is not an uncommon thing for the men, women and children of a community, after a new school building has been erected, to gather at the school with plows, hoes, axes and other necessary implements, to clean away the underbrush, to plow the soil for grass, to erect a good fence around the schoolyard, to lay out walks and to build sheds at the rear of the grounds for the protection of the mules and horses, which are used to carry some of the boys and girls coming from a distance to attend the new school.

These things are tremendously significant. The center of social gravity in several of the Southern States has already moved, and in other Southern States is moving, from the courthouse to the schoolhouse. No clearer proof is needed to show that this is a great social movement—a movement toward a new democracy. This awakening—this revival—started some twenty years ago in North Carolina, which is the most democratic State in the South. But it spread to the neighboring States and reached great proportions only after the Conference for Education in the South, first organized in 1897, and

(Continued on page 397)



VENTILATION WAS NOT A FACTOR.



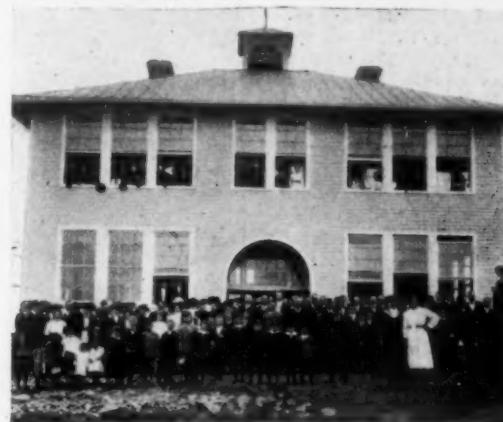
ONE TEACHER TAUGHT ALL CLASSES.



MARKED FOR DESTRUCTION.



A LANDMARK OF THE OLD SOUTH.



MAKING FOUR SCHOOLS INTO ONE.



A SPECIAL TRAIN FOR COUNTRY SCHOOL CHILDREN.
Wise County, Va., pupils boarding the train for a consolidated school at Big Stone Gap.

This modern, sanitary and well-lighted up-to-date school building has taken the place of buildings similar to the other four cabins. Louisiana has over 600 consolidated country schools. Virginia maintains over 200 transportation wagons for the convenience of her country boys and girls. In some of the states it has become the usual thing for communities to subscribe from one third to two-thirds the amount necessary for new schools in addition to having the school tax raised.



COTTON PLANTED UNDER THE OLD METHOD YIELDS 400 POUND
SEED COTTON PER ACRE.



COTTON PLANTED UNDER DEMONSTRATION FARM METHODS YIELDS
1200 POUNDS SEED COTTON PER ACRE.

It is the

Demonstration Farms in the South

How the Farmers Have Combined with the United States Government in a Successful Effort To Solve Some Stubborn Agricultural Problems

By CLARENCE J. OWENS, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Southern Commercial Congress

ONE OF the most serious problems in the reform of agricultural methods has been to influence the farmer to adopt improved practices. Secretary Wilson has solved this problem for the Southern farmer by the demonstration farms which he has scattered throughout the South. A few years ago there were less than one hundred of these farms, and to-day there are 75,000.

A "demonstration farm" is a portion of land that is worked strictly according to scientific principles, under the direct supervision of a government agent. These agents are selected with special reference to a thorough knowledge of improved agricultural methods as well as practical experience in farming in the section to which they are appointed. In addition to field agents there are county agents, appointed mainly on the advice of a local committee of prominent business men and farmers conversant with the territory to be worked.

When the farmers of a county express a willingness and desire to have a demonstration farm in that county, some one plot of ground is selected, and each step, from the very beginning when the land is first plowed to the harvesting of the crop, is under the direct supervision of the demonstrator. These object lessons are free to all farmers of the county, and when they are to be given, notice is sent to all farmers in the county inviting them to be present, and, in addition, notices are sent to the leading papers to give wide publicity. First, the farmers

are shown just exactly what step to take and what to guard against, and each succeeding step is outlined and accompanied with a practical object lesson. In this manner most of the farmers of that county are working at least part of their farm according to "government" methods. So prevalent has this become that a very common question in the South now is, "Well, Jake, how are you working your farm this year?" which is usually answered, "According to government."

Frequently a demonstration farm is located on one plot of the owner's farm and within a few feet a farm worked under old conditions is in operation. This was done last year in Pike County, Alabama, where the crop was cotton. Under the old method

the yield to the acre was three-quarters of a bale, while under the new method where scientific principles were used on the demonstration farm the yield was two bales to the acre. The same has been done in other States, with corresponding results.

In the South nearly all the merchants, bankers and lawyers in the towns and smaller cities own farms and are intensely interested in agriculture. They form an effective center of influence, easily convinced of the value of the co-operative demonstrative plan by reason of their high intelligence. Meetings are called and the work is inaugurated. No further arguments are necessary after the demonstrations have been made. Facts do the talking. The teachers in the public schools are generally alert and render

the standard crop, instruction is given in whatever replaces cotton as a money-earning crop. These simple lessons at the start are gradually made progressive, until they cover all information necessary to success in the agriculture of the district.

One of the first points to be demonstrated is the value of crop rotation. Southern farmers no longer plant the same crop year after year. They are no longer satisfied with three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre. They know now that the South has the climate, that it can make the soil and that successful farming only means mixing brains with the soil.

They are giving object lessons in soil drainage, in the making of the seed beds, in the use of the best variety of seed intelligently selected and carefully

stored, in giving the rows and the plants in the rows a space suited to the plant, in intensive tillage during the growing period of the crops, and, in general, in accomplishing more work on the farm in a day through scientific methods and the use of better implements than could be accomplished by their fathers under the old methods.

The importance of keeping an account with each farm product, in order to know from which the gain or loss arises, is also impressed upon the farmer, with the result that when the crops are harvested the gain in one crop balances the loss in another. The Southern farmer no longer farms on credit. He no longer owes the merchant, and so much a thing of the past is the old "credit system" of buying supplies that he has almost forgotten it.

This demonstration work was inaugurated in January, 1904, primarily because of the depredation of the Mexican cotton boll weevil in the State of Texas. By the rapid spread of this pest east and north, it had then become evident that it would in time invade all the cotton-producing States. This occasioned a general alarm among the cotton planters and in the industrial centers of the entire country. For a number of years prior to 1904 the Mexican boll weevil had been steadily encroaching upon the cotton-producing lands of Texas until it had spread from the Rio Grande to a short distance beyond the eastern boundary of the State and threatened the entire cotton industry of the South. In sections where cotton was the sole cash crop, the invasion of the weevil and the



A STRIKING CONTRAST BETWEEN OLD AND NEW AGRICULTURAL METHODS IN ALABAMA.
The result of scientific planting to the left of road. A tract of old style planting to the right. Under old methods the yield to the acre was three quarters of a bale, the demonstration farms are obtaining two bales to the acre.

most valuable assistance. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations give hearty co-operation. Thus general interest is aroused in these demonstrations, which lead to careful observation and study on the part of the farmers of the community. Public meetings are held for the discussion of plans. In the cotton-producing States the first instructions include cotton as the main cash crop, corn as the standard for work animals and the basis for more stock on the farm, cowpeas for food and for the renovation of the soil, oats or wheat as a winter cover crop, and the meadow and the pasture as the most economical source of food for farm stock. When the farmer has mastered these crops he is ready for diversification in any desired direction. In districts where cotton is not



WHAT THE FARMER GREW WITH OLD-FASHIONED METHODS.

It is the aim of the Department of Agriculture to educate the boy farmer. In many instances the boy cultivates his little plot on his father's farm; the son working under instructions from the Government, the father working under the old method. In every instance the yield on the boy's plot is many times greater than that of the father.



WHAT THE FARMER'S BOY GREW UNDER EXPERT INSTRUCTION.

consequent loss of the cotton crop brought disaster to every interest and so completely demoralized the financial conditions as to produce in some sections a panic.

The cotton crop had been generally produced upon a credit system by securing advances from merchants and bankers. Upon the advent of the boll weevil, confidence in securing a cotton crop was impaired and in some districts totally destroyed. The usual advances were withheld or limited, labor became discontented and sought other sections of the State, and tenant farmers, unable to obtain advances, removed to non-infested districts, a marked decline in property values resulting.

These circumstances created a demand for immediate relief which appealed to the entire country, as the loss of the cotton crop would be a national calamity. In response to this appeal Congress made an emergency appropriation, in January, 1904, which has been continued each year, thus affording opportunity for the growth and enlargement of the work. What seemed like a national calamity has been turned into a national good, and the farmers of the South have profited beyond calculation.

Through the demonstration farms it has been found possible to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions, and on the demonstration farm of W. A. Nobel, Hinds County, Mississippi, the yield per acre was 1,500 pounds seed cotton last year. These farms have been worked under what is known as the "cotton cultural system." This plan is based upon the knowledge in the possession of the experts in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the cotton plant and upon the life habits of the boll weevil as ascertained by the Bureau of Entomology. Its chief features may be mentioned as follows: The destruction of the weevil in the fall by burning the stalks early, while the weevils are still upon them, and by burning all rubbish in and about the field which might serve for hibernating quarters; the plowing of the field after the weevil is destroyed, as deep as conditions will allow; the shallow winter cultivation of the soil, as early planting as the season will allow with safety to the crop, the planting of early-maturing varieties of cotton, leaving more space between the rows, the use of the toothed harrow before and after planting and on the young cotton, agitation of the stalks by means of brush attached to the cultivator, picking up and burning the squares where practicable, controlling the growth of the plant, if excessive, by barring or topping off, and selecting the seed. It will be noted that the system as outlined has a twofold object: (1) to reduce the number of weevils; (2) to aid early maturity, in order to obtain a crop in advance of the weevil.

One of the greatest dangers to the cotton crop is the wintering of large numbers of weevils. By a failure to destroy the immature cotton bolls and rubbish in the fields, enough weevils may be wintered to jeopardize the crops for the ensuing year. If the immature bolls and the field rubbish are destroyed, the stalks may be safely plowed under. The rubbish in the fields which may serve for hibernating quarters include the borders and the fences. There are two methods of destroying the weevils while they are feeding on the tender terminal buds: The first, by picking off by hand and burning; or they may be destroyed by the use of the harrow and brush.

After the destruction of the bolls in the fall, breaking (plowing) the field one or two inches deeper than usual assists in the destruction of the weevils and in the preparation of the field for successful cropping the following season. In order to aid the soil and destroy grass, shallow winter cultivation of the soil should be practiced; that is, working the land with a toothed harrow or disk once every twenty or thirty days during the winter, as the weather may permit.

The good-seed problem has been a difficult one to solve in the South. Few farmers paid any attention

of the greatest of these meetings was held in North Carolina, when farmers from all over the State brought ears of corn, each thinking he had the finest ear in the entire collection. It was found that but five per cent. of the entire number had perfect corn for planting.

In connection with the demonstration work in the South, the boys' corn clubs have been organized. It is the aim of the Department of Agriculture to educate the boy farmer, as he is the best asset of the country. In many instances the boy cultivated his little plot on his father's farm, the boy working under instructions from the government, the father working under the old method. In every instance the yield on the boy's plot was many times greater than that of the father. In some cases three plots were worked—the father's, under scientific methods; the boy's, under scientific methods, and another plot belonging to the father, under the old methods. Comparisons were then made, showing that the father, under scientific methods, could raise four times as much as with the old method, while the boy raised in many instances even more than his father.

Secretary Wilson has always been looked upon as the friend of the South, but in no way could he have better demonstrated this friendship than by the establishment of these demonstration farms. The interest in them is great in every section of the entire South, and, what is better, the farmers are working under scientific direction, paying more attention to better preparation of the soil, in planting selected seed, in the use of better farm implements and machinery, and in general farm betterment. The farmer of the South who is not a successful one can blame but himself, because it is only necessary to attend the demonstration farms in his county to get the knowledge which will turn his former failures into success.

The aggregate value of the South's cotton crop, including seed, from the period from 1900 to 1909, inclusive, exceeded by \$2,805,794,800, the value



GROWING COTTON UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

This photograph was taken on the farm of W. A. Nobel in Mississippi. The yield per acre was 1500 pounds seed cotton.

to selecting or storing their seed. Not one farm in a hundred had proper storage for good seed. Through the field agents connected with the demonstration farms, prominent farmers in every county have been induced to establish seed farms, where the cultivation of the crop and the selection and storing of the seed are supervised by the agents, under an agreement that the seed produced shall be distributed to the farmers at a moderate price. The best seeds for a given section are observed and a general interest is aroused among the farmers to plant a separate seed patch on every farm and carefully select for improvement. Farmers from adjacent counties for miles around bring specimens of their best seed to compare it with that of other farmers in the vicinity. One

of all the gold produced in the world, and by \$1,761,737,800, the combined values of all the gold and silver produced in the world in the same period. The exports of cotton in this raw state equal about one-fourth of the whole value of merchandise exports of the United States annually. In ten years the South's raw cotton brought back in gold or credits to the United States more than \$3,650,000,000. Of Southern crops today cotton with its products averages about 30 per cent.; corn, wheat and oats about 20 per cent.; early fruits and vegetables between 5 and 10 per cent. of the total value, while sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, hay, tropical fruit, apples, peanuts, together with most of the staple products raised also in other parts of the country, make up the rest of the value.



GL NEDINST

The latest photograph of Colonel John S. Mosby and his little granddaughter, Pauline Mosby Coleman.

Why I Fought for Virginia

By COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Colonel John S. Mosby, the author of these reminiscences, was one of the most famous of Confederate cavalry leaders. Through his remarkable work as a scout, largely on his own initiative, Stuart's famous raid around the rear of McClellan's army in front of Richmond, April 12th, 1862, was made successful. If there had been no John S. Mosby, one of the most marvelous feats ever performed in war would never have been accomplished. The principal field of Mosby's operations was in northern and eastern Virginia. His success was such from the very first that he was soon made a captain, then a major and finally a colonel. One of the last acts of General Lee was to make Colonel Mosby commander of all the Confederate forces in northern Virginia. It is doubtful if in all the world's history there is any record of fiercer fighting with small numbers, or of more daring deeds by a soldier in the rear and within the lines of the enemy than that in which Mosby participated from December '62 to April '65. The editors of Leslie's are pleased to present this brief chapter of Colonel Mosby's reminiscences. He has written this paper especially for the Southern Number of Leslie's, choosing his own subject and manner of treatment.

IN THE campaign of 1860, when there were four candidates running for the presidency, few had the foresight to realize how soon the storm of war would burst over the country and sweep away the ancient landmarks.

Although the security of the institution of slavery and its peril in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election were the sole topics of discussion, there was great difference of opinion in the South as to the remedy and proper action to be taken by the Southern States if what they called the Black Republican party got control of the government at Washington. The class who thought, or, rather, professed to think, that slavery in that event would not only be restricted to its present limits, but unconstitutionally abolished, *vi et armis*, in spite of legal guarantees, advocated the immediate secession of the Southern States, without any overt act against them, if Lincoln were chosen. This class predominated in South Carolina and probably in the other cotton States, but among the latter was a strong minority who thought secession would be the doom of slavery and were opposed to disunion.

The pro-slavery propagandists contended that without slavery rice and cotton could not be cultivated, and that if it were abolished the States with these industries would soon become African jungles. They believed that civilization would depart with the white people and that the cotton belt would revert to the condition it was in when De Soto discovered the Mississippi. Alexander Stephens, who advocated reopening the African slave trade, declared that slavery was the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy. This deprived the South of Eastern sympathy. In the Democratic convention of that year, at Charleston, when it first met, were two antagonistic elements. One section of the party was in favor of keeping in the old path—which had been non-intervention with slavery. The other party advocated a declaration that Congress should establish a slave code for the Territories. The Supreme Court had decided, in the Dred Scott case, that the Constitution extended *proprio vigore* over the Territories and they claimed such protection as a constitutional right. It is remarkable that the demands of the slave power grew more arrogant as it grew relatively weaker. If the Dred Scott decision was right, then the Constitution made every State a slave State and equally prohibited emancipation in the States and the Territories, which would have astounded George Washington, as he signed a bill prohibiting it in the Northwest Territory.

In looking over the situation to-day, one must be

impressed by the fact of how little men know about the future. Free labor produces several times as much as slave labor, and free schools have taught the white people that a majority of them were as much benefited by the Proclamation of Emancipation as the negroes were. All now thank Lincoln for breaking the black idol. Two years before the war General Robert E. Lee wrote a private letter, in which he said that slavery was a great evil and was more injurious to the white than to the black people. If so, it was just as legitimate to restrict the evil as for Missouri to quarantine against cattle to prevent the spread of Texas fever. If this letter had been published at the time it was written, it would have very much offended public sentiment in Virginia.

In 1860 the question of slavery divided the Democratic party, as it had already divided the churches; and as Calhoun predicted in his last speech in the Senate against the admission of California that had unanimously adopted a free constitution, it would ultimately force the South to choose between abolition and secession. This speech was read to the Senate on March 4th, 1850, by James M. Mason, of Virginia. Breckinridge, as a candidate, represented the ultra pro-slavery element of the South, although these were not his personal feelings. He was nominated simply to defeat Douglas and elect Lincoln, in order to give a plausible excuse for secession. His candidacy was only a mask for the Southern hotspurs. Breckinridge did not at first go with the South; he took his seat as Senator in the extra session of Congress called by Mr. Lincoln that met July 4th, 1861. He was a Senator in Washington when the first battle was fought at Bull Run.

In reviewing the past, slavery now seems so repulsive that many ascribe secession to another cause; but nobody can tell what the other cause was. The most polished nations have at some time tolerated slavery, and as a justification of it the pro-slavery people used to say that Jesus did not condemn Roman slavery in Judea. As the slaves under the Roman empire were as white as the masters, this argument would justify enslaving both white men and negroes. All people must be judged by the standard of their own age. In his essay on Machiavelli, Macaulay says, "A vice sanctioned by the general opinion is merely a vice. The evil terminates in itself. A vice condemned by the general opinion produces a pernicious effect on the whole character. Every age and every nation has certain characteristic vices which prevail almost universally, which scarcely any person scruples to avow and which rigid moralists but faintly censure. Succeeding generations change their morals

with the fashion of their hats and their coaches, but take some other kind of wickedness under their patronage and wonder at the depravity of their ancestors."

I belonged to a slave-holding family and had been reared a Henry Clay Whig, but the remnant of the old party which nominated John Bell was merely a faction and a side show. A party of gentlemen makes a very nice tea party, but does not count for much as a political party. I had no sympathy with the secessionists and was for maintaining the Union. Accordingly I came out for Douglas. I was a young lawyer and it would have been better for me personally, as the saying is, to have gone with my people and supported either the Bell or Breckinridge ticket, as all the people with whom I lived were for one or the other. I voted *viva voce* at the polls for Douglas and cast the solitary vote for him.

It is strange how the price of negroes not only kept up, but rose as the doom of slavery drew nearer. It reached the high-water mark in that campaign. That year I went to my wife's old home in Kentucky, and on my way to the depot, when I was leaving, I had with me two negro boys, of eight and ten years old, that my wife had inherited. I met a negro trader who offered me \$1,300 for the two boys. A negro was always a cash article. I declined the offer and have been mad with myself ever since for refusing it. The negroes would have been just as well off with one master as another and I would have been a great deal better off. This was just about the time that Lincoln was nominated at Chicago. It is said that the antediluvians had no suspicion that the flood was coming and that Noah was a great fool when he was building the ark.

I always thought when the war was going on, and so did every other Confederate soldier, that we were fighting about what the North and South had been quarreling about. Some now say that it was for our constitutional rights and not for slavery. But that is reasoning in a circle. Granted that we were—what was the right? It was the right to carry our negroes into the Territories and hold them as slaves. The conflict was not over the mere academic question of an abstract legal right. Slavery was as much the subject and cause of the war as if the title to a negro had been the issue in an action at law. Courts do not tolerate fictitious suits to decide abstract questions; there must be a subject matter.

It seems to be forgotten that the Confederate government was organized under a Democratic administration a month before Lincoln was inaugurated. If either of the other three candidates had been elected,

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From a Southern Scrap Book



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NEW ORLEANS'S CURIOUS CEMETERY.
All of the old vaults were built on the surface. This was made necessary by the low-lying ground.



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THE HOME OF THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The historic old homestead of John Marshall, at Richmond, Va.



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THE OLDEST CHURCH IN AMERICA.

A famous landmark of Jamestown, Va.



COPYRIGHT, 1903, DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.
FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Situated at Yorktown, Va.



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TENNESSEE'S FIRST CAPITOL.
The building where the first State Legislature met at Knoxville.



COPYRIGHT, DETROIT PUBLISHING CO.
DANIEL BOONE'S CABIN AT HIGHBRIDGE, KY.

This interesting old log house is still well preserved.



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THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.
"Monticello" stands on the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, overlooking the town of Charlottesville, Va.



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THE OLDEST COLLEGE IN THE UNITED STATES.
Glimpse of the picturesque buildings and campus of William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va. This institution was organized in 1693. Harvard, the oldest university, was founded in 1636.

What the Panama Canal will Do for the South

The Isthmian Waterway Will Bring the Western Shores of South America Ten Thousand Miles Nearer Southern Markets

By COLONEL T. P. THOMPSON

NEW ORLEANS is about thirteen hundred miles from Colon on a straight line in the direction northwest by north. New Orleans is the logical depot and entrepot for the Mississippi valley and for more than half of the Southern States. The eightieth parallel of longitude passes through Charleston, then down through Colon, so the isthmian canal is directly south of Charleston, about fourteen hundred miles away. Charleston is the metropolis of the South Atlantic seaboard. When the Panama Canal is opened to merchant ships, the ports of the western shore of South America and those of the Central American and Mexican republics on the Pacific side will be at once brought ten thousand miles nearer to these two Southern markets than they are at present. This means that millions of people who now have no trade relationship with the South and Mississippi valley will then be neighbors, in closer vicinity than are the European ports with whom we now do business, to the extent of a half billion of dollars annually—an amount which exceeds the balance of trade each year between Europe and America—all cleared from Southern ports in the shape of cotton products, etc.

Besides the new neighbors on this hemisphere who will be introduced to us by the cleaving of the continents, we will also have brought to us Japan, China, Australia and India, each ten thousand miles closer than by Cape Horn and all possible consumers to a more or less degree of many of the products grown in the Mississippi valley and in the South.

To-day our cotton can be seen on the wharves at Seattle, awaiting shipment to Yokohama, having been hauled across the continent for the purpose, at great cost in time and money. Tabasco pepper, only grown in Louisiana, is to-day shipped to the same Japanese point, in spite of the transcontinental freight haul of more than three thousand miles. What is there we may not supply to these Orientals when they become aware of the many productions of our favored Southland? Louisiana is the first State of the Union to-day in the production of salt, sulphur and rice; second in

lumber, and one-third of the cotton crop of the South is marketed from New Orleans. Wheat can be bought cheaper at the mouth of the Mississippi River than at any other port in the United States.

Machinery, manufactures and supplies of all kinds are to be had in the tributary cities of the Mississippi at the cheapest f. o. b. figure obtainable. Gravity will allow the barrel of flour produced at St. Paul to find its way to New Orleans—properly steered; in other words, the logical distributing port of the great basin of the Mississippi is the southern gateway to the United States, New Orleans, which city is also the keyport of the greatest inland waterway scheme in all the world.

Transcontinental and riparian railways have hindered and paralyzed the natural routes for bulk freights, coal, wheat, etc., offered by our unimproved waterways; but the economy of the future will set into use these now idle streams, and the new open roadstead to the Western seas will be the highway along which will come the queer craft of the Orient, in search of these cheap commodities which may here be had in one handling directly from barge to ship.

The South has become alive to the great trade revival that is to be hers in the near future. Already nearly half the spindles of the United States hum below the Potomac and almost every little town has its manufactory. Cottonseed oil has become a necessity and its product is measured in the millions. It is but few years back since this same seed was used only as a soil fertilizer. The sea-food products of our Gulf coast are now to be found in every country of the world. Canning of garden truck and oysters furnishes employment to many thousands of our people. The South grows to-day everything that may be needed on the table of the best hotels—everything but coffee, and here in New Orleans we import this last article in larger quantities than does any market but New York. We are the distributing mart to more than half of the United States for parched coffee; our dealers know coffee and the way it should be prepared for the market.

It is the opinion of business men in Chicago and other unbiased experts that the Panama Canal will be of great and immediate benefit to all the Gulf ports and to the valley above, and it is problematic whether, except for naval defense, it will be helpful to any other section.

Strange flags and craft will shortly be seen on this great American Mediterranean. The ideal and cheapest method of transferring food products, machinery and building material is by ship—one handling. There is no limit to quantity and proper care in this floating-warehouse method of distributing and exchanging products, one country with another. Trade follows the lines of least resistance, and when the great Pacific liner finds its way through the isthmus it is but three or four days more to a good port filled with the particular things needed and where live merchants are ready to buy for interior markets that which is brought by these foreigners.

New Orleans and the South are peculiarly equipped for the new business of the Latin American and the Oriental. We are without prejudice against these peoples and have by our long-standing local race problems been educated into the proper disposition and attitude toward people differing racially from ourselves. Our climate is balmy and genial and our year is one of full twelve months, every day of which is comfortable in open air for the working classes. Our labor is well paid and satisfied and living is not costly. The poorest man may have his cottage and plot of ground, with fresh, sweet air and sunshine, and food products are to be had at original farmyard prices.

The great port of New Orleans is well prepared for the immense new business in store for this world's port when the Panama Canal is opened. Some ten years ago there began a movement to improve the facilities of the harbor, so that a greater commerce would be accommodated and the cost proposition minimized.

To-day some twenty miles of splendid new docks, covered with steel sheds, extend down the river front.

(Continued on page 400)

The Wonderful Transformation of the South

Never Has the Constructive Force Been More Thoroughly Aroused. Everywhere, on Every Hand, the Keynote Is Prosperity and Plenty

By BEVERLEY BUCHANAN

THE PRESENT industrial awakening in the Southern States is the most important economic event in the history of the United States since the settlement of the West. For long the eyes of the nation have been steadily set westward to watch its great and typical growth. From now on, the South will share with the West in rapidity of growth and development. The last fifty years have seen the making of a dozen new commonwealths beyond the Mississippi; the next fifty years will see the remaking of a dozen old commonwealths below the Mason and Dixon line. The energies of the Southland, for generations tragically pent up and misdirected, are now turned at last into their natural channels of development. As the nineteenth-century epoch was the winning of the West, so the epoch of the twentieth century will be the development of the South.

When the great struggle between the States was over, the South found itself scarred and bruised—physically ruined. Except for the heritage of the empty chairs, the North had no scars but Gettysburg. There was prosperity for it. Except for the organized bodies of veterans, the North practically forgot the war. The South, bruised, suffering, scarred, impoverished, physically ruined and hopeless, could not forget.

Prior to the war and immediately after, the man of the South did not use his mind along constructive lines. He could see nothing but ruin. Consequently, instead of remaining at home, helping to restore his ruined land, two millions of the sons of the South went to other sections of the country. These were the conditions forty-five years ago. Up from the shock of the great reverse of 1865, despite the loss of wandering sons, by the suggestion of men who saw resources and understood them, there has gradually come to the Southern mind a realization that there lies before it a greater victory than war could have

brought—a victory along constructive commercial lines—the victory of peace.

The constructive thought of the South was never more earnestly aroused than at this moment. Just fifty years ago the South was preparing to take its support from the nation; and to-day, through its long line of coast, its many navigable streams, its well-distributed rainfall, its wonderful agricultural possibilities, its forest resources, its abundant water power, its mineral resources, it is showing the immense part it is to play in bringing the entire nation forward to world leadership. This leadership will be hastened by the completion of the Panama Canal. The East has the Atlantic; the West, the Pacific; the South, even more than the East or the West, will have the Panama Canal, and will, therefore, stand at the distributing point of all the great oceans of the world.

In the first three decades succeeding the Civil War, little progress was made. During the last two decades, the progress of the South has been marvelous. Fifteen years ago there was considerable prosperity in the large cities and men of large affairs were steadily building fortunes, transportation systems were in the course of formation and consolidation and the crops throughout the country were fair. In the country towns, however, the farmers were not making money. There was the almost universal complaint that they were in debt to the merchant. Many of these merchants were, in turn, in debt, and the farther away one got from the centers of activity, the more he could hear about the difficulties than about the triumphs. The same fact held good in regard to the educational institutions. College presidents and educators generally were working with heroic devotion, but almost everywhere with meager equipment. Everywhere, except in the large cities, men spoke of the burden of reconstruction and of the difficulty of developing the country without capital.

What a change has come over the South within the past decade! Everywhere, on every hand, the keynote is prosperity and plenty. To-day, the South yields annually \$2,690,000,000 from its factories and \$2,600,000,000 from its farms. In the recent report of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, the value of the farm products of the entire country was estimated at \$8,926,000,000, more than one-third of which were furnished by the Southern States. Three-fourths of the tobacco crop, valued at \$98,000,000, all of its \$16,000,000 rice crop, half of its \$625,000,000 of wheat, a vast amount of the \$1,500,000,000 of corn and all of the cotton crop, which stood second on the roll of products of the soil for the year 1910, having a value of \$1,000,000,000, were furnished by the South. From its forests it yielded \$440,000,000 last year, \$200,000,000 from livestock and \$175,000,000 from dairy products.

Worthy of consideration by the nation is the mineral wealth of the South. Its coal possessions amount to 611,748,000,000 tons. These fields are almost all accessible to navigable streams. The headwaters of the Ohio tap rich coal lands in West Virginia and in effect make Pennsylvania a contributor of coal to the Southern States by way of the Mississippi. The Alabama coal field, estimated to contain 68,000,000,000 tons in its 8,000 square miles, is tapped by the river systems flowing by Mobile. The great iron resources of the Appalachians are beyond description.

Perhaps the greatest prosperity of the South has come through the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture in intensive cultivation. The South has prescribed the introduction of agricultural common-school instruction and rapid progress is being made in method.

The Dolliver-Davis bill, which has for its object the establishment, in every common school, high school, State college and normal school, of a course

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The Universities of the South



A GLIMPSE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA CAMPUS.

This historic institution was founded by Thomas Jefferson and has a world-wide reputation for its high standards of scholarship and the remarkable beauty of its grounds and buildings. It was organized in 1819, has seventy-five professors and instructors and over seven hundred students.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Founded 1831, has 50 professors and instructors and over 600 students.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Founded 1848, has 46 professors and 500 students.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

Founded 1905, has 46 professors and instructors and 190 students.

VAN SICKEL



UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Columns of old main building which burned in 1892 in foreground. Founded 1839, has 207 professors and instructors and 2,903 students.

IMPOSING BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Founded in 1883, has 103 professors and instructors and over 3,000 students.



UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Founded in 1837, has 100 professors and instructors and 900 students.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

Founded 1890, has 93 professors and instructors and 700 students.

THE MAINES PHOTO. CO.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

Founded 1871, has 143 professors and instructors and 1,540 students.



ONE OF THE OLDEST UNIVERSITIES IN THE SOUTH.

The campus and buildings of the University of South Carolina. Founded in 1805, has 30 professors and instructors and 340 students.

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Growth of Southern Transportation Facilities

By W. W. FINLEY, President Southern Railway Company

ANY DISCUSSION of the growth of transportation facilities in the South falls naturally under two sub-divisions—that relating to the transportation system east of the Mississippi River and that relating to the system west of that river. Owing to the geographical and topographical conditions, the system west of the river is so closely identified with the general transportation system of the West that it is not so distinctively Southern as that east of the river. I shall, therefore, confine myself largely to consideration of the growth of transportation facilities in the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi River.

Topographical conditions in any region govern very largely the development of its transportation system. Down through the center of the southeastern States, extending into northern Alabama and Georgia, we have the southern Appalachian mountain range. Practically the entire State of West Virginia, the western parts of the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the northwestern part of Georgia, the northeastern part of Alabama and the eastern parts of Tennessee and Kentucky are mountainous. Extending down the entire eastern side of the mountain district and around its southern end is the Piedmont region. Sloping away from this to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico are broad, coastal plains. On the west there is a generally rolling country, with a gradual slope to the Mississippi River.

Dividing the central mountain region into many fertile valleys, breaking through the ranges by way of gaps, which with the development of the railway system became of great transportation importance and flowing into the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi, there are numerous streams. The Ohio and Mississippi rivers provided a great water highway along the northwestern and western borders of the entire section. The Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee and the Tennessee River in Kentucky, Tennessee and northern Alabama were navigable for many miles. All of the more important streams flowing into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico were navigable from the Piedmont across the coastal plains to their mouths. Canal construction was not undertaken as extensively in this section of the country as in some of the Northern States, and prior to the railway era these navigable streams and wagon roads constituted substantially the only transportation facilities of the South. As a consequence, population and agricultural and industrial development were concentrated very largely along these streams. As late as in 1818, Colonel Abraham Blanding wrote that in South Carolina two-thirds of the market crops were raised within five miles of some river and the remainder not more than ten miles from water that could be rendered navigable.

With the impetus given to the cultivation of cotton by the increased demand which followed the invention of the cotton gin, the necessity for improved means of transportation in the southeastern States became very urgent. The average price per pound in the early years was so great as to lead the owners of land lying back from the watercourses to undertake the growing of cotton, and to a large extent the farmers all through the cotton belt neglected their advantages for the growing of other crops and the raising of live stock and gave their attention almost exclusively to cotton. One result of this was that there was not only a demand for improved facilities for the shipment of cotton out of the South, but also for the shipment into that section of manufactures and of a large proportion of the food supplies which its farmers might have produced if such a large proportion of their available land and labor had not been devoted to supplying the increasing demand of the world for cotton.

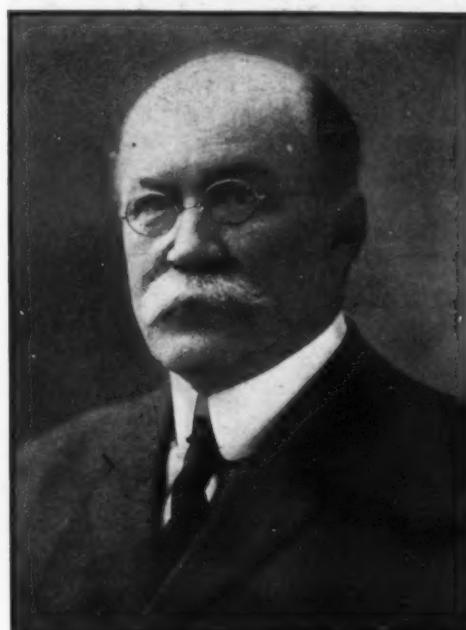
No sooner had the practicability of the railway as an efficient means of land transportation been demonstrated than the enterprising people of the South recognized in it the best solution of their transportation problem. To the people of Charleston belongs the honor of undertaking the construction of the first railway in the South. Augusta, Ga., was at the head of navigation on the Savannah River. It was a point of concentration for cotton and the other products of the interior and a distributing point for upper Georgia and South Carolina. The Savannah River furnished a highway from Augusta to the port of Savannah. In order to be able to compete with Savannah for the trade between Augusta and the sea, the people of Charleston boldly undertook the task of building a railway, one hundred and thirty-six miles long, to the town of Hamburg, S. C., directly across the river from Augusta. On its completion in 1833, this railway, which is now a part of the Southern Railway system, enjoyed the distinction of being the longest railway under a single management in the world. The Charleston and Hamburg was the forerunner of similar lines leading from the interior to Norfolk,

Wilmington, Savannah, Brunswick, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans.

The people of the coastal plains and the seaboard cities were not content, however, with railway lines from the Piedmont to the sea. They sought to open up great through highways across the mountains to the Ohio valley that would bring them the trade of the rapidly developing West. Even before the completion of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, United States Senator Robert Y. Hayne and other far-seeing men of his day conceived what was then the stupendous project of a railway from Charleston to the Ohio River. This project was kept alive, with

largely needed for the rehabilitation of individual enterprises, however, that little could be spared for corporate undertaking and for some years economic conditions were not such as to attract capital in large volume from other sections. As a consequence, for some years the rebuilding and extension of the railway system of the South proceeded slowly.

Far-seeing men, with knowledge of the wonderful richness and variety of Southern resources and with faith in the energy and enterprise of the Southern people, courageously undertook the work of constructing the facilities necessary for handling the existing volume of traffic and providing for its future increase. This was slow work at first and in 1880 the total mileage of railways in the States south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi River amounted to less than fifteen thousand miles. The year 1880 may be said to mark approximately the beginning of the splendid industrial development of the South. Southern industries, based on the solid economic foundation of manufacturing Southern raw materials, have greatly increased the volume of traffic throughout the entire section and the provision of railway facilities has kept pace with the increasing demand for transportation service. The latest official figures available are those for June 30th, 1909, which show a total of 41,273 miles of railway in the southeastern States. The rate at which traffic is developing may be indicated by referring to the traffic statistics of the Southern Railway Company. In its first year, ended June 30th, 1895, the company carried 3,427,858 passengers and 6,675,750 tons of commercial freight. In its last year, ended June 30th, 1910, it carried 15,694,486 passengers and 25,204,297 tons of commercial freight. In some measure this increase was due to the greater mileage operated in 1910 and the increase in density of traffic may better be shown by comparing the volume of traffic per mile for the two years. The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of line in 1895 was 43,005; the number in 1910 was 95,279, an increase of 52,274, or 121 per cent. The number of tons of commercial freight carried one mile per mile of line in 1895 was 265,478; in 1910 it was 565,314, an increase of 299,836 tons, or 113 per cent.



W. W. FINLEY. COPYRIGHT: CLIMEDINST

Who looks for an ever higher level of general prosperity.

varying prospects of success, until the Civil War stopped, for the time being, all railway development in the South. It remained for the Southern Railway system, many years after the plan was first projected, to provide a through line under a common management from Charleston to Cincinnati, to Louisville and on to St. Louis, practically along the route projected by Senator Hayne and his associates in 1832.

At the beginning of the Civil War the South was as well provided with railway facilities in proportion to its needs as any other part of the United States. The war was destructive of all classes of property in the South, but particularly so of railway property. At its close the Southern people resolutely set about the task of repairing the damage that had been done. Their limited financial resources and credit were so

A Daughter of Dixie.

HER eyes are soft with dreams of love
And dark as some lagoon
In which through woven branches shines
The glory of the moon.
Her silver voice is sweet and low,
Her brow is broad and meek,
And pure as waxen orange flowers
The oval of her cheek.
Her dusky tresses thick and fine
In many a silken fold
Are bound about her shapely head
And filleted with gold.
Her lips are like the dewy rose
That finds a resting place
Upon her heart in filmy frills
Of organdie and lace.
A knight of old who crossed the sea
With nothing but his lance,
Bequeathed to her that regal air,
That dark and tender glance.
Oh, daughter of the sunny South,
Where summer never dies,
The North that never feared your guns
Surrenders to your eyes!

MINNA IRVING.

What I have said as to the progress made by the Southern Railway Company and the development of traffic along its lines applies in greater or less degree to the railways of the South generally. One of the best indications of the rate of material development in any region is the rate at which its use of transportation facilities is increasing. Applying this to the southeastern States, we find that in 1899 the railways carried 1,501,420,569 passengers one mile and 14,578,202,867 tons of freight one mile. In 1909, the latest year for which statistics are available, they carried 2,907,063,864 passengers one mile and 28,574,158,775 tons of freight one mile, an increase of 93.62 per cent. in the volume of passenger traffic and ninety-six per cent. in the volume of freight traffic. These large increases were shown notwithstanding the fact that, in the year which ended June 30th, 1909, the South was still feeling the effects of the business depression of 1908, though to a less extent than some other parts of the country.

There is every reason to look forward to a continued growth of traffic in the South. The entire region is rich in agricultural and industrial opportunities. No other region of equal area in the world enjoys such an economic advantage as the South possesses in having a substantial monopoly of supplying the world demand for cotton. This demand is increasing from year to year and Southern farmers are adopting methods which will enable them to meet it by increasing the average production of cotton per acre, thus adding to the profitableness of those parts of their farms devoted to the growing of cotton and leaving a surplus acreage for the growing of other crops and the raising of live stock. The cotton crop of the South, at the prevailing prices of lint and seed, is now worth about \$1,000,000,000 per year to the Southern farmers and the annual value of their other farm products is steadily increasing.

Just as Southern farmers are giving more of their attention to diversification, so there is a tendency in the industrial communities in the direction of diversified manufacturing. Opportunities of this kind are abundant. Those industries which carry Southern raw materials through the first stages of manufacturing are capable of supplying, in turn, the raw materials of a large range of secondary industries. The coal supplies of the South are easily accessible and are sufficient to furnish fuel for power and for domestic use for centuries to come. As a source of power they are supplemented by abundant water-power possibilities.

Estimating very conservatively the results of all of the forces working for Southern development, we may look forward to an era of continued growth in population, in which the Southern people will enjoy an ever higher level of general prosperity.

Why 143 Lives Were Lost in New York's Recent Holocaust

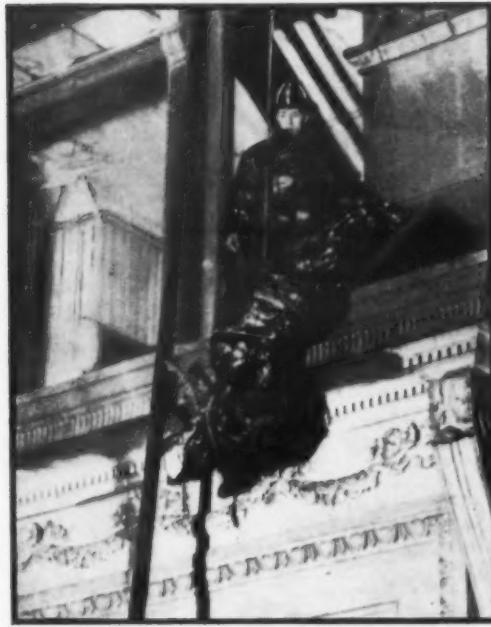


PHOTO BROWN BROS.
LETTING DOWN A VICTIM'S BODY.
Note the expensive and elaborate ornamentation around the windows in terrible contrast with the awful result of the lack of fire-fighting and life-saving facilities.



PHOTO ROSENFIELD
THE BUILDING AT THE HEIGHT OF THE FIRE.
The structure itself, which is situated at Greene Street and Washington Place, was fireproof, but the contents could hardly have been more inflammable. Note Washington Square a block north of the building.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
THE ONE INADEQUATE FIRE ESCAPE.
Looking down the shaft. Although warped and twisted, there is enough left to show how impossible it was for this one escape to serve 800 or more persons.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
VIEW OF INTERIOR AFTER THE DISASTER.
For the floor area of the building there should have been three instead of two stairways; on the other hand, the moral of the fire is that an insufficient law is much to blame.



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WHERE THE FIRE STARTED.
The tub shown figured in several ineffectual attempts to put out the fire. Standpipes and hose at hand were not used. A fire drill might have saved all.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
TOP OF ELEVATOR.
Panic-stricken girls plunged down the shaft crushing in with their bodies the top of the elevator.



PHOTO BY BROWN BROS.
SCENE AT THE TEMPORARY MORGUE.
The number of victims was so great that the Department of Charities pier was pressed into service to receive the bodies. Not since the Slocum disaster has New York had such an experience.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
THE DOORS THAT OPENED INWARD.
Whether or not the doors were locked, it is declared they opened inward, in itself a very dangerous condition.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
SHUTTERS OBSTRUCTING ESCAPES.
The fire escape had treads eighteen inches in width, and was so constructed that when iron shutters on windows were opened it was impossible for persons to use them without first closing the shutters.



PHOTO BROWN BROS.
THE LIVING VICTIMS.
One of hundreds of the grief-stricken friends who came to identify the bodies of the dead.



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WHERE THE BODIES FELL.
The unfortunate girls plunging from the upper stories broke the iron and glass work on the sidewalk with the force of their fall.

APRIL SIXTH, 1911

389

The Life Story of a Famous Battleship in Pictures

How the "Texas," Once a Part of an American Victorious Fleet, Became the Target of American Shells



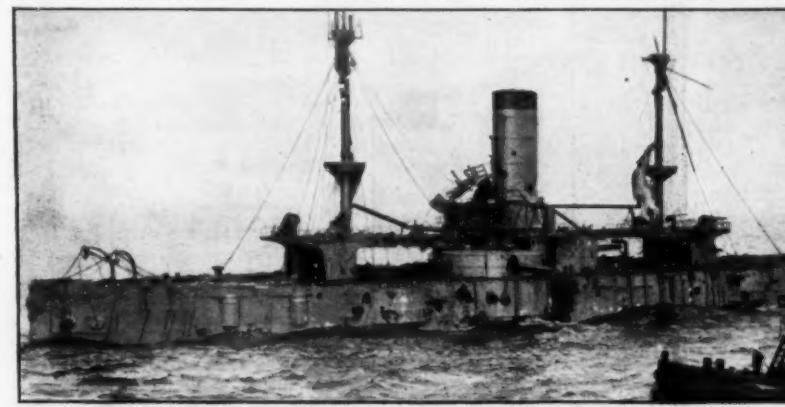
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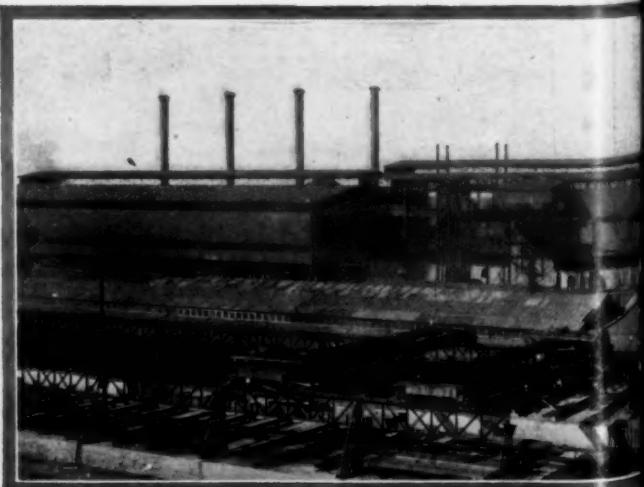
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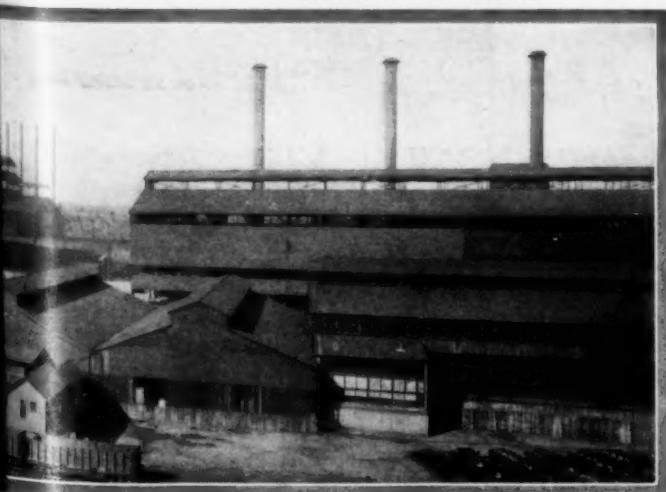
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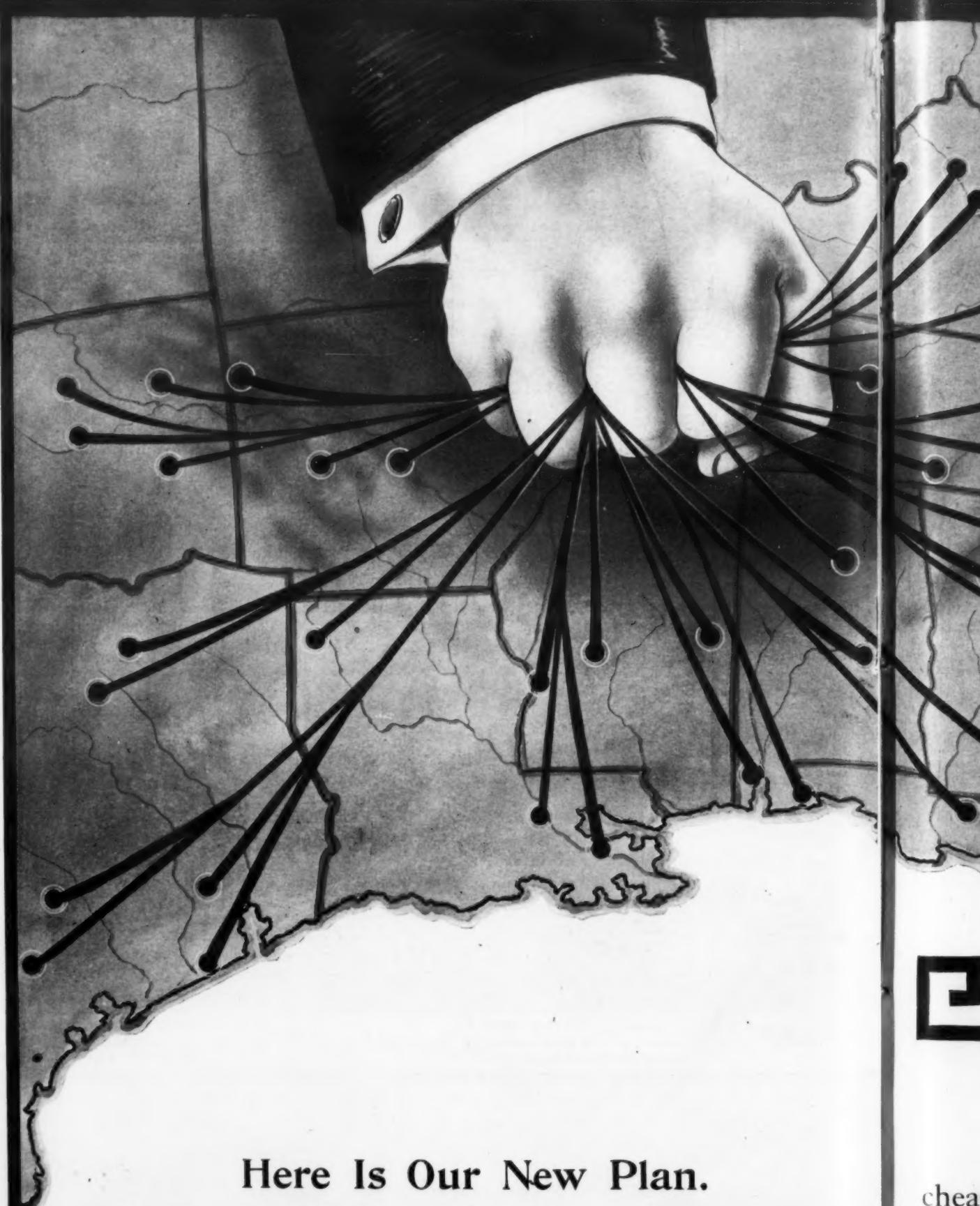
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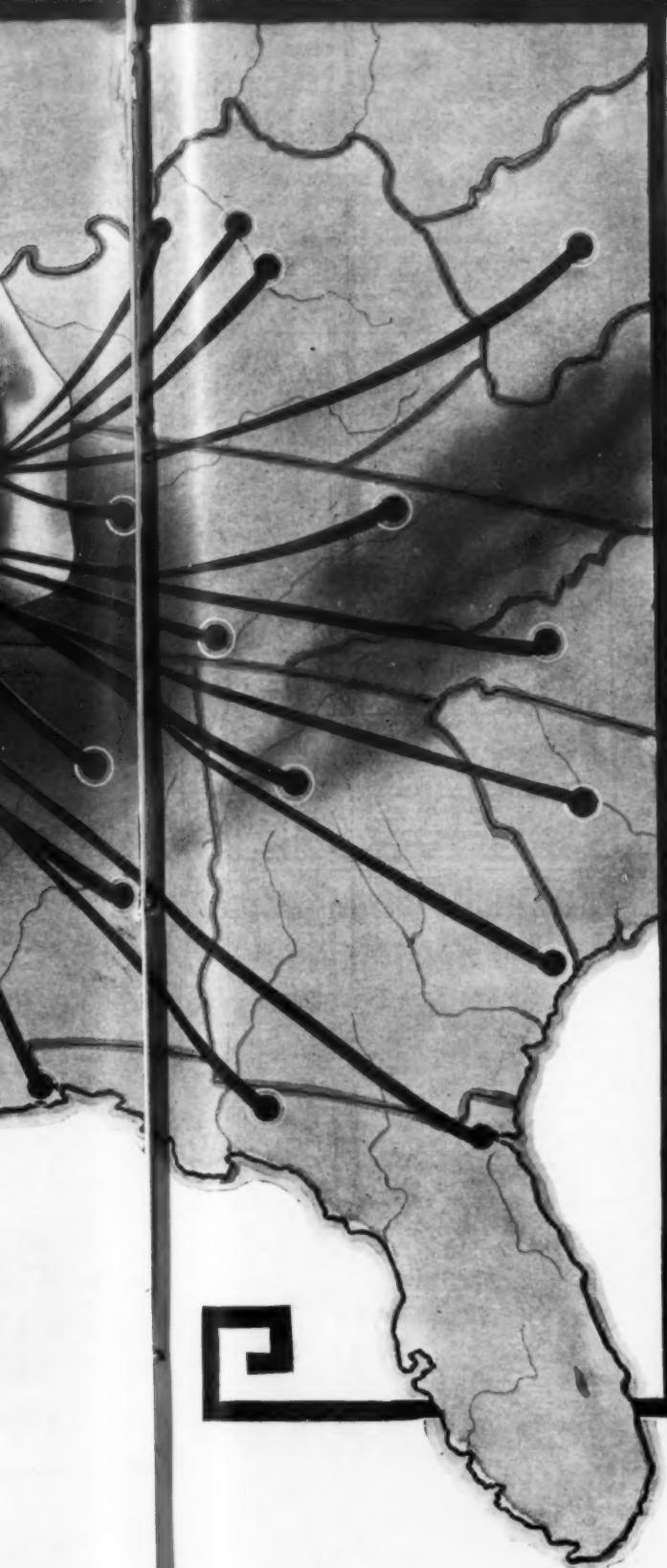
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Our townsite of North Tampa is ideally situated right in the center of this company's 19,000-acre tract of rich, virgin soil.

Think of what a future there is for North Tampa! Tampa, about four miles south of the boundary of our tract, is prevented from expanding to the south by Tampa Bay, on whose shores it is built. But expand it must—and its logical growth seems to be to the north, where it will probably absorb the town of North Tampa. In that case our city lots—one of which may be yours absolutely free—may become the greatest suburban property in Florida. Real estate values may go up to big city prices.

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COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

CHICAGO

JUST SEND THE COUPON

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

A Word for the "Manufacturers' Record."

In compiling this Special Southern Number, the editors of Leslie's when in doubt have based their facts and figures upon the authority of that indispensable Southern specialist, the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore. We take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid rendered us.

A Remarkable Institution.

By Seth Low.

BEREAL COLLEGE stands for one of the most interesting bits of educational work being done in the United States at the present time. First of all, it is in the State of Kentucky, under the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains. Now, it is related in the writings that have come down to us from ancient Greece that seven cities contended for the honor of the birthplace of Homer. I will not say that every State in our majestic Union is envious of Kentucky, because she has the peculiar honor of having been the birthplace of Lincoln; but I will say that every one of this resplendent sisterhood of States reveres the State of Kentucky, because she gave Abraham Lincoln to this nation and to mankind. So, then, first of all, Berea is in Kentucky, where they raise men that are worth educating.

Now, we cannot take all the inhabitants of the mountains in a little journey around the world, even in charge of Dudley Warner; but by aid of Berea and other schools we can take the world into the mountains. We can take our own national life in there and with these schools help them to understand of what they are a part.

Like all men that dwell under primitive conditions, they see the stars and the planets, and perhaps they observe them in a certain sense more than we do; but we can carry into the mountains a knowledge of the infinity of the universe that none but a poet can understand without instruction.

That is the sort of thing that Berea is trying to do for the mountaineer. What the mountaineers can do for us I do not know, but I know what one man from Kentucky did for this country and for the world. If any one of the mountaineers whom Berea reaches does for us and for mankind anything comparable to that, those of us who have been able to do the least thing for Berea will feel that we have served well our day.

Berea College was founded in the year 1855 and was founded by white men who were slaveholders, but who hated slavery, and they founded Berea in the hope that, by teaching the mountaineers, they would raise up a population that would turn the scale in Kentucky toward the gradual emancipation of the slaves. They saw that in the mountains there was then, as there is now, a large population of white people who lived on their own land—poor for the most part, but their own—who held no slaves; and these far-seeing men felt that if they could carry their ideals into the hearts and minds of those men, one day Kentucky would be a free State. The precise lines of their dream could not be followed, but it was the men who founded Berea and the men whom Berea reached through the young people that it taught that, working with Abraham Lincoln, kept Kentucky true to the Union when the Civil War came.

+ + +

The South's Opportunities.

Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.

GO SOUTH, my boy! The South is the place, and my advice is to go there. You won't eat as much as you do here in the North. If you do, you'll die. Your clothing must be lighter and, therefore, less expensive. You won't have to buy any fuel to speak of and you can allow your horses and cattle to graze out of doors the year around. The South is the poor man's land, and you'll live to see the day when the South is going to be the richest part of the United States.

+ + +

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The Segantini Museum in St. Moritz

St. Moritz **Switzerland**

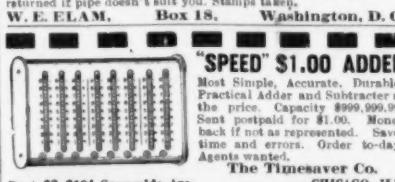
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Too Much Florida Land Has Been Sold To People Who Have Never Seen It

Write Brooksville Board of Trade for BOOK OF FACTS, describing different kinds of Florida soil. We have no land to sell but want settlers and investors to develop richest district in Florida, according to State Dept. of Agriculture; not pine land, nor sand, but high and rolling with rich dark top soil and clay subsoil. No fertilizer, irrigation or drainage necessary. Raises 80 bushels corn per acre. Best for citrus fruits, truck and staple crops. An industrious man, with \$500 to \$1000 capital, can be independent here. 300 feet above sea; no swamps or marshes. Ideal climate, schools, churches, towns, good roads, all conveniences. Home seekers and investors please investigate. We need you and will help you.

BOARD OF TRADE, Box 279, Brooksville, Fla.



THE ANTO TREATMENT

for Alcoholism is very Effective, very Moderate in Cost, and will bring to you the Courage and Strength of which you now stand so much in need. Ask your Doctor or your Druggist about it, but write NOW for our Free Booklet. It describes every Stage and Symptom.

OF THE LIQUOR HABIT

Drop a Postal Card to The ANTO INSTITUTE, 1001 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J., U. S. A.

This ANTO BOOKLET Will Surely Interest You!

That Troublesome Exemption.

THE Treasury Department's order excluding from the \$100 allowance given to home-coming Americans everything except what was worn on the person and toilet articles actually in use has proven so unpopular among both travelers and customs inspectors that it has been countermanded. In preparing another order soon to go into effect, Secretary MacVeagh could not improve upon the provision made by Mr. Shaw when Secretary of the Treasury, that one hundred dollars' worth of imported articles might enter duty free, even though it be hay. An unqualified exemption to the value of \$100 would not let in a great many diamonds or pearl necklaces, travelers would readily understand the order, and the work of the inspectors would be minimized. We hope our capable and businesslike Secretary of the Treasury will consider this suggestion.

Good and Bad Cold Storage.

THE POPULAR discredit attached to cold storage results from the abuse of what is one of the blessings of our time. According to no less an authority than the United States Bureau of Chemistry, cold-storage poultry maintains its flavor unimpaired for nine months at least, provided only it was in perfect condition when first frozen. "After nine months," says the report, "though undoubtedly the flesh is wholesome and nutritious, there is a loss in flavor, the degree of which is dependent upon the length of time for which the storage has been continued."

For the hysteria against cold-storage poultry a certain class of dealers are responsible. Stock has been too often kept on the market till the last minute in an unfrozen condition, and then put into storage with evidences of decomposition already manifest. Slowly but surely this decomposition proceeds even in the frozen state, and when taken out and thawed, very rapidly. It is not surprising that a duped public objects to this product and rails against cold storage. But, says Uncle Sam, poultry that has been taken care of properly prior to being placed in cold storage, and which when taken out is thawed in the air instead of in water, can be kept without the slightest deterioration from one season to another.

Happy, nevertheless, is the housewife so situated that she can raise her own fowl.

Coffee Heart

VERY PLAIN IN SOME PEOPLE.

A great many people go on suffering from annoying ailments for a long time before they can get their own consent to give up the indulgence from which their trouble arises.

A gentleman in Brooklyn describes his experience, as follows:

"I became satisfied some months ago that I owed the palpitation of the heart, from which I suffered almost daily, to the use of coffee (I had been a coffee drinker for 30 years), but I found it very hard to give up the beverage.

"One day I ran across a very sensible and straightforward presentation of the claims of Postum, and was so impressed thereby that I concluded to give it a trial.

"My experience with it was unsatisfactory till I learned how it ought to be prepared—by thorough boiling for not less than 15 or 20 minutes. After I learned that lesson there was no trouble.

"Postum proved to be a most palatable and satisfactory hot beverage, and I have used it ever since.

"The effect on my health has been most salutary. The heart palpitation from which I used to suffer so much, particularly after breakfast, has disappeared and I never have a return of it except when I dine or lunch away from home and drink the old kind of coffee because Postum is not served. I find that Postum cheers and invigorates while it produces no harmful stimulation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial proves an eye opener to many.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Why I Fought for Virginia.

(Continued from page 382.)

there would have been no secession. So it cannot truthfully be said, as the cause of secession, that the rights of any State had been violated. The government had been in existence seventy-two years when the war began; of this time the South had had the presidency nearly fifty years. When South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession, three Southern men were in the Cabinet at Washington and all went with the Confederacy. The Secretary of War was a Virginian and so was the commanding general of the army. We were the first people in history who ever attempted to overthrow a government which we had always controlled. South Carolina accompanied her ordinance with a declaration that it was done because slavery would not be safe under a Black Republican President. Although the majority of the Virginians people did not agree with the South Carolina policy of disunion as a remedy, yet in the slavery quarrel she was in sympathy with South Carolina; and when the conflict of arms came, like other Virginians, I took the pro-slavery side. At the presidential election Virginia had voted for John Bell and the Union.

General Lee probably knew what the war was about. His father in politics belonged to the school of Washington and Alexander Hamilton. He did not believe either in the right or the policy of secession. He is reported by his biographers as saying that he would have been willing to liberate the four million of slaves in the South to prevent war and save the Union. But liberating the slaves could not have prevented the war unless they had been the cause of it.

The slave-holding class was a small oligarchy that governed the South—but that did not make the South anti-slavery. Then it is argued that as there were a great many more non-slaveholders than slaveholders in the Southern army, they could not have been fighting for slavery. This confuses the cause of the war with the motive of the soldier. Now, the Southern soldiers, like all other soldiers, were fighting for their country, right or wrong; they did not care what was the cause of the war—the South was their country. Very few soldiers in any war have any personal interest in the subject of the quarrel that causes the war. It is doubtful if a single soldier who volunteered in the Spanish war had a brother or friend whose death on the Maine he wanted to avenge.

In a letter to his sister, written the day he resigned, General Lee said the South was in a state of revolution, and that, while he could see no justification for it, he could not draw his sword against his family, his neighbors and his friends. He based his action solely on the ground of sympathy with the people of Virginia and not on the theory of a State's right to secede, in which he did not believe. The truth is that, when General Lee resigned, the Virginia people had not voted on the ratification of the ordinance of secession. It was submitted for ratification or rejection, but General Lee had taken command of the Virginia army several weeks before the people voted to ratify. Until ratified, it was a mere proposal—a referendum.

Virginia had always, before 1860, voted the Democratic ticket in national elections, but by only small majorities. Combining the Bell and Douglas votes, there was a large majority that year for the Union. While the Whigs were in a minority and agreed in the Union sentiments of the great exponents of their creed, Clay and Webster, the weight of talent was with them. Douglas came to Virginia in the campaign; he made three speeches in favor of coercing South Carolina if she tried to leave the Union—the Douglas men as well as the Bell men approved this.

Whenever a Whig became extreme on the slave question, he went over to the opposite party. No doubt but that a majority of the Virginia Democrats agreed in the Union sentiments of Andrew Jackson, but the party was controlled by a section of it known as the Chivalry, who were disciples of Calhoun and got most of the honors. It was for this reason that a Virginia Senator who belonged to that school was selected to read to the Senate the dying speech of the great apostle of secession and slavery. It proved to be a legacy of woe to the South.

(Continued on page 396.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

**You, Too, Should Write for This Book**
It Tells What Is Correct in Clothes—in Color, in Pattern and in Cut

And this is but a part of the knowledge contained in The Book of Men's Fashions—all of which is yours to command by means of a mere post-card, or a two-cent postage stamp

ADLER-ROCHESTER-CLOTHES

This season's fashionable colors will be light and dark greys, tans, and plain and fancy blues—in Adler-Rochester shades. And only the finest materials are modeled into Adler-Rochester clothes.

The famous Adler-Rochester pl. n. (suggested in illustration above) is the most wonderful tailoring institution in the world. Here, as opposed to "sweatshop" tradition, sunlight, cleanliness and comfort pervade. Consequently, with ideal working conditions and the most skillful workers in the Industry, the finest product must result.

L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A few pen strokes will bring you The Book of Men's Fashions. A few minutes' reading will prove to you the extravagance of wearing other than Adler-Rochester clothes.

You will find this famous make where the best clothes in your town are sold. The address accompanies the book—and it's a good one to remember. But you won't remember it, and you'll continue getting the ordinary in clothes, unless you write us this day. Ask for Edition L.

The Anatomy of Waterman's IDEAL Fountain Pen

REVEALS THE COURSE OF THE RIVER OF BUSINESS and SOCIAL LIFE" THE INK

THE SIMPLICITY OF

Waterman's Ideals

can be determined by fact and this illustration. There is not one part that can get out of order, still the perfection of idea, and the fitting together of these carefully manufactured parts, are the absolute assurances of writing satisfaction.

The barrel of an average sized Waterman's Ideal holds a supply of ink that will ordinarily write about twenty thousand words. The ink is fed down to the point of the pen by the patented Spoon Feed, with the flow adjusted according to the style of the gold pen—a slight flow for a fine pen, a liberal flow for a coarse pen. If the heat of your hand causes the ink to flow faster than required, it settles in the pockets of the Feed and then back to the barrel—there can be no overflow. Ink is always at the point when you need it. If there is ink in the barrel of a Waterman's Ideal it will write. There is no other writing implement that has the same surety, safety or endurance.

ALL RELIABLE DEALERS

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N. Y.





You can
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a home
in
Virginia

VIRGINIA FARMERS don't complain of the high cost of living. They get big prices for all they raise and buy cheap **FOR CASH, BECAUSE THEY HAVE IT IN THE BANK.**

Good farms and fruit lands can be purchased in the territory tributary to the

Norfolk & Western

AT \$15.00 PER ACRE AND UP.

Now is the time to buy fertile farms and fruit lands at **LESS THAN HALF THE COST IN OTHER SECTIONS.**

Winters here are short and mild. The long growing season, plentiful rainfall (45 inches per year) and productive soil permit you to raise two big crops a season.

VIRGINIA APPLES have acquired a world-wide reputation. They have sold this year at \$2. to \$3. per bu. box. High grade apple lands near Railroad station are selling at \$35. to \$50. per acre in ten acre tracts on long time and easy payments.

The great cities of the United States are within 350 miles—**THE SAVING IN FREIGHT RATES SWELLS YOUR PROFITS.**

You will like it here. Our good roads, fine schools and churches, congenial neighbors and delightful climate all make life worth living.

Look into this opportunity. Come South via the Norfolk & Western Ry. Homeseeker's Excursion tickets are on sale at very low rates which will be quoted on application.

Write to-day for our beautiful illustrated Quarterly and other literature. We will send them FREE.

Address: F. H. LA BAUME, Agr'l and Indust'l Agt., Box No. 2088,
Norfolk & Western Ry.,
Roanoke, Va.

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Put Yourself in His Place

THIS man inside the fire lines is watching his property burn. What does it mean to him? What would it mean to you if you were in his place? Would you be face to face with disaster or would you watch the smouldering remnants of your property with your mind occupied with plans for business rehabilitation, because somewhere in the ruins is the safe containing the indestructible financial soul of your business—your fire insurance policy?

If this happens to your property, you can plan with absolute certainty if your policy is in the **Hartford**, because for more than a hundred years it has been furnishing just this kind of business protection and has never failed to make good an honest loss.

It has paid 140 Millions for claims on property of its policy holders. This is larger indemnity than has ever been paid by any other American company.

When Next You Insure
Insist on the Hartford



(Continued on page 397.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Why I Fought for Virginia.

(Continued from page 395.)

I met Mr. Mason at an entertainment given him on his return from London after the close of the war. He still bore himself with pride and dignity, but without that hauteur which is said to have characterized him when he declared in the Senate that he was an ambassador from Virginia. He found his home in the Shenandoah valley desolate which he had quitted four years before to go on a mission to England. It will be remembered that, with John Slidell, he was captured when a passenger on board of an English steamer and sent as a prisoner to Fort Warren, but was released on the demand of the English government. He told us a great many interesting things that evening about his life in London—of a conversation he had with Lord Brougham at a dinner and the mistake the London post-office made in sending his mail to the American minister, Charles Francis Adams, and Mr. Adams's mail to him. Seeing him thus in the wreck of his hopes and with no future to cheer him, I was reminded of Caius Marius brooding among the ruins of Carthage.

But to return to the campaign of 1860. I never had any talent or taste for stump speaking or handling party machinery, but with my strong convictions I was a supporter of Douglas and the Union. William L. Yancey, of Alabama, did more than any other man in the South to precipitate the sectional conflict. In a commercial convention, two years before, he had offered resolutions in favor of repealing the laws against the African slave trade. Yancey then attacked Thomas Jefferson as an Abolitionist, as Calhoun had done in the Senate, and called Virginia a breeding ground for slaves to sell to the cotton States. He also charged her people with using the laws against the importation of Africans to create for themselves a monopoly in the slave market. This would now be called a "trust" in negroes.

Roger A. Pryor replied to him in a powerful speech. Yancey was more responsible than any other man for the disruption of the Democratic party and consequently of the Union. He came to Virginia to speak in the presidential canvass. I was attending court at Abingdon. Yancey was advertised to speak there. The few Douglas men in the county had invited Tim Rives, a famous stump orator, to meet Yancey, and I was delegated to call on him and propose a joint debate. I was then twenty-six years old, but appeared much younger. Yancey was stopping at the home of Governor Floyd, who was then Secretary of War. I went to Floyd's house, was introduced to Yancey in his library and stated my business. He refused the joint debate and I shall never forget the arrogance and contempt with which he treated me. I heard his speech that day; it was a strong one for his side. As the Virginia people had not yet been educated up to the secession point, Yancey thinly veiled his disunion purposes. That night we put up Tim Rives, who made a great speech in reply and pictured the horrors of disunion and war. He was elected a member of the convention that met the next winter and voted against the ordinance of secession.

Early in the war the company in which I was a private was in camp near Richmond and one day I met him on the street. It was the first time I had seen him since he spoke at Abingdon. I had written for a Richmond paper an account of his speech there which pleased him very much and he was very cordial. He wanted me to go with him to the Governor's house and get Governor Letcher, who had also been a Douglas man the year before, to give me a commission. I declined and told him I had had no military training and preferred serving as a private under a good officer. I had no idea, then, that I would ever rise above the ranks.

I remember now that a few days before the presidential election I was one night walking on the street at Bristol, where I lived, and was attracted by a crowd that was holding a Bell and Everett meeting. Some one called on me to make a Union speech. I rose and told the meeting that I saw no reason for making a Union speech at a Bell and Everett meeting—that it was my mission to call not the righteous, but sinners to repentance. This brought down the house. I little thought, then, that in a few months I would be regarded as one of the sinners.

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Reduced to a Minimum—That's the Advantage



OFFERS YOU, MR. MANUFACTURER

Here's the proof: Abundant Raw Materials—Fine Factory Sites—Cheap Power and Fuel—Excellent Labor Conditions—Low Taxes—Railroads to Everywhere—Low Freight Rates—Immense Trade Territory North and South—Ideal Environment and All-Year Climate That Make for Efficiency—and "A Vigorous Disposition to Make Progress in Roanoke," says Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the Noted Civil Expert.

State YOUR MANUFACTURING NEEDS to CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ROANOKE, VA.



MULLINS Steel Motor Boats

Simply can't sink—air chambers like life-boats. Hulls of puncture-proof steel plates—can't leak, warp, waterlog, crack, split, dry out or open at the seams. Can't be gnawed by worms, won't catch fire, won't burn. Powerful motors that won't stall at any speed—start like an automobile engine. ONE MAN CONTROL and famous Mullins Silent Under Water Exhaust. Twelve Models—16 to 26 ft., 3 to 30 horse power.

Handsome Boat Book—FREE

Send to-day for handsomest boat book ever printed. Illustrated in colors. Details of famous Mullins line. Amazing prices this year. Investigate. Get free book.

Complete Line of Row Boats
and Duck Boats—\$22 to \$39

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117 Franklin Street
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Virginia Farms, Orchards and Mineral Lands

We have over 600 farms for sale. Write us stating price. Reference, any bank in our City.

STRAS & PERSINGER, INC.
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Roanoke, Va.

Yours for the asking



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Covering the entire subject of Loose Leaf Record Keeping

These books (200 pages) contain illustrations of 40 different record forms and fully describe their use: give full information how to start the Loose Leaf System and how to maintain it. They will show you how

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We shall be glad to send any business or professional man these books **without charge or obligation**. You cannot buy more complete information on Loose Leaf methods than we give you in this library. Fill out and mail the coupon with your business letterhead.

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COUPON—Send me FREE your Loose Leaf Library

Name _____

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Why I Fought for Virginia.

(Continued from page 396.)

I was personally very friendly with the editor of the secession paper in my town. One day he asked me what I intended to do in case of a collision between the government and South Carolina. I told him I would be on the side of the Union. He said I would find him on the other side. "Very well," I replied. "I will meet you at Philippi." Some years after the war he called on me in Washington and jokingly reminded me of what I had said to him. As he was about my age and did not go into the army, I was very much tempted to tell him that I did go to Philippi, but did not meet him.

On the day after the bombardment by South Carolina and the surrender of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, that aroused all the slumbering passions of the country, I was again attending court at Abingdon, Va., when the telegraph operator told me of the great news that had just gone over the wires. Mr. Lincoln had called on the States for troops to suppress the rebellion. In the preceding December Floyd had ordered Major Anderson to hold Fort Sumter against the secessionists to the last extremity. Anderson simply obeyed Floyd's orders. As the Virginia convention was still in session and had not passed a secession ordinance, that State was not included with those against which the proclamation was first directed. She was the only one of what were then called the middle or border States that had even called a convention to consider secession; the other middle States—North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri—had refused even to call conventions.

Governor Floyd was then at his home and I went to his house to carry him the news. I remember he said it would be the bloodiest war the world had ever seen. The war cry, "To arms!" resounded throughout the land and in the delirium of the hour we all forgot our Union principles in our sympathy with the pro-slavery cause and rushed to the field of Mars. Floyd's was a sad fate. He had, as Secretary of War, given great offense at the North by the shipping of arms from Northern arsenals to the South some months before secession. He was charged with having been in collusion with the enemies of the government under which he held office and with treachery. At Donelson he was the senior officer in command, and when the other brigadiers refused to fight any longer, he brought off his own brigade and left the others to surrender to Grant. This was regarded as a breach of military discipline and Jefferson Davis relieved him of his command. He was never restored. He died broken-hearted about the middle of the war. I imagine he felt more bitterly toward Jefferson Davis than Lincoln. In a history of his administration, Buchanan denies that Floyd voluntarily resigned, as it was claimed, because he refused to order the evacuation of Sumter, but that his resignation was demanded on the discovery of financial irregularities in the War Department that were revealed to him by Judah P. Benjamin, then a Senator from Louisiana. The Supreme Court afterward decided that these transactions were unlawful.

**A School Desk for Every Southern Boy.**

(Continued from page 379.)

"found itself" in 1901, under the leadership of such men as H. B. Frissell, Robert C. Ogden, George Foster Peabody, J. L. M. Curry, Walter H. Page, Charles D. McIver, Albert Shaw, Edwin A. Alderman, George S. Dickerman, Charles W. Dabney, Lyman Abbott, Charles B. Aycock, William H. Baldwin, Jr., and Wallace Buttrick.

With a realization of conditions that was remarkably comprehensive, with a foresight that was prophetic, with an ability that was masterful, with a sympathy altogether enlightened, these and other gentlemen, with the assistance of able and noble women, organized a campaign for the South, with definite ends in view. This growth, then, has not been accidental or haphazard. It has been nourished and directed. Once a year the conference meets, and twice a year the State superintendents meet, to report progress, to confer at length, to discuss contemplated steps, to criticize, to suggest and to gather strength for another season. Every large educational movement is thought over, discussed and

put in good shape before it is launched. The successful or unsuccessful experiences of other States are eagerly looked into. No wonder, then, that in twelve States, having a striking similarity of conditions, there may be found strikingly similar lines of progress moving forward at a strikingly similar rate of advancement. It is a matter for gratitude, but not for boasting, that educational statistics one year old, in most of the States of the South, have to be sent to the scrap-heap.

In some of the States it has become the usual thing, for communities which desire new school buildings, to subscribe from one-third to two-thirds the amounts necessary, in addition to having the school tax raised. The amount given by any one individual is not large, while the number contributing is large. Five years ago Virginia, by State tax and by donations from the State treasury, was giving approximately \$1,100,000 annually to her schools. The local communities were giving about the same amount through local tax. Last year the State had increased its annual amount to approximately \$1,700,000, while the local communities had not only kept pace with this increase, but had gone \$1,000,000 beyond it, besides having raised tens of thousands of dollars in the last five years by private subscription. This is not unique to Virginia.

A sketch of educational growth in the South would be incomplete without a mention of the movement for consolidation of schools and transportation of children, of the growth of high schools, of the great fight for sanitary school buildings and, through them, for sanitary homes; of the organized and organizing movement for better farming and consequent improvement of farm life.

Owing to the organization of their State boards of education and to advanced legislation, Louisiana and Virginia are probably leading the other Southern States in the matter of the consolidation of schools and the transportation of the children to these schools by means of school wagons. But the other States are rapidly getting into shape for these steps, and some of them are already doing a limited amount of consolidation without transportation. One year ago Louisiana had 629 consolidated country schools, employing nearly 2,000 teachers. Four years ago there were sixteen transportation wagons in Virginia, three years ago there were thirty-one, two years ago seventy-four, one year ago 172; this year there are over 200.

The general education board has, both sympathetically and financially, backed the movements for public high schools and for the promotion of practical farming by means of demonstration work. The co-operative efforts of this board and of the State authorities have resulted in probably 1,200 new high schools in the last five years and in the raising by the people, for buildings and equipment, of about \$6,000,000.

The study of health conditions is making rapid strides, and this is regarded as a part of the great educational awakening. The gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller for the eradication of the hookworm in the South is already proving of great assistance to the health and school authorities, because a campaign for the eradication of this disease means a campaign for better sanitation in and around the schoolhouses and in and around the homes of the children.

The farm demonstration work in the South is being done by the General Education Board, through the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the State school and agricultural authorities. This work is done under the direction of Dr. S. A. Knapp, who is so well known in connection with the boll weevil and with rice growing.

Dr. Knapp has agents who go upon the farms of those desiring to use his methods and show how to raise corn, grass and cotton. The ultimate object, of course, is to demonstrate to the farmers that improved methods of cultivation will greatly increase the yield of everything produced on a farm. Awakened on one thing, the farmer soon becomes awakened on everything, and he will improve not only his crops, but his machinery and his manner of living. Dr. Knapp has shown the South that it is easier to send one expert to fifty or one hundred farmers than to send ten farmers to one expert.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



One of Our 40 Designs

Let Us Send You This **FREE** Wing Player-Piano

We will ship **FREE—absolutely FREE** to you—this genuine Wing Player-Piano.

The most surprising, the most amazing offer ever made. We will allow you to use this superb instrument for four weeks free—and at the end of that time, if you wish to send it back to us, you may do so **at our expense**. You do not pay us one penny for the pleasure of using this piano for four full weeks.

Since 1868 (for 43 years) we have been manufacturing Wing Pianos. We have sent out more than 40,000 of them. NOW, we will ship **FREE** to anyone in the United States, no matter how far away you live, one of these superb **Wing Player-Pianos**. We ship our Player-Pianos just as we have shipped our regular pianos—on an absolutely free trial offer.

The first time such an offer has ever been made on any Player-Piano. Other manufacturers have not dared to make such an offer. A journey of a thousand miles is the hardest possible test on any instrument of this kind—but we know how perfect, how reliable the mechanism of every Wing instrument is. We want you to see and hear this wonderful inside Wing Player-Piano—we want you to sit down and play on it yourself and hear the beauty of its splendid tone in your own home. That is the reason we make this **astounding**, this **amazing offer**. If you wish, a regular piano instead of a Player-Piano will be sent to you for a free trial.

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Within five minutes after this wonderful Wing Player-Piano is received, you can sit down and play the finest music ever written, even if you have never played a note before on any instrument. You can play what Paderewski, or any other great artist, plays and you can play it perfectly—no matter how difficult the music is, you can play it all.

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FREE Shipment Direct from the Factory We send direct from the factory to you. Remember, we don't ask you for a cent in advance—no C. O. D., no freight charges—everything prepaid. You are risking absolutely nothing when we ship you **FREE** the superb Wing Player-Piano.

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New York

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Gentlemen:—With the understanding that I am not buying anything nor paying for anything, you may send me full particulars of your **FREE SHIPMENT OFFER** on Wing Pianos and Player-Pianos. You may also send me the big 156-page book explaining all about pianos and player-pianos.

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Women's "ONYX" Gauze Silk Lisle in black and all colors, with "GARTER TOP" and Spliced Heel, Sole and Toe; very sheer; exceedingly strong.

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Men's "ONYX" Silk Lisle, black and all colors; Gauze weight; Lined Spliced Heel and Toe and Double Sole; a remarkable value.

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E 325

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Sold at the quality shop. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will direct you to the nearest one or send postpaid any number desired. Write to Dept. 25.

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Wholesale Distributors
NEW YORK

A Greater Nation through a Greater South

The Possibilities of Southern Development in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Mining Offer Greater Opportunities Than Anywhere Else in the Civilized World

By JOHN M. PARKER, Former President Southern Commercial Congress

NEARLY three years ago the secretaries of a large number of Southern commercial organizations called one of the first meetings of the Southern commercial secretaries, and their deliberations resulted in a called meeting, which convened in Washington, D. C., at which every one of the sixteen Southern States was represented and where extremely interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by eminent authorities on the topic under discussion.

The result of that convention was the formation of the Southern Commercial Congress, which represented a large number of men in diversified walks of life, who decided that great good would accrue to the nation by an earnest, truthful and direct showing of Southern opportunity and possibilities, by means of an organization which would be non-partisan and non-political in its scope and composed of men actuated by the highest of patriotic motives and not for personal gain and self-interest.

Many of the strongest men in that organization have been traveling men, whose vocation has carried them into every one of the Southern States and rendered them familiar with conditions, and who, appreciating the opportunities which offer, gladly gave a helping hand in the work which has resulted in the kind comment of the press of the nation. The possibilities of Southern development in agriculture, manufacturing and mining offer greater opportunities than anywhere else in the civilized world, and one of the crying necessities has been to intelligently make those advantages known, first, to our own people, and then to those desirable people of other countries whom we would welcome as residents and who would develop into typical American citizens.

Within the last year or two the idea of advertising our resources and possibilities has taken practical shape in every Southern State, with satisfactory returns, best indicated by the enormous progress that has been made in all lines of industry. We are just beginning to wake up to the vast importance of intelligent and honest advertising of our natural resources and the wonderful development certain to come when the world appreciates the unbounded opportunities which the South offers. The slogan adopted for the organization, "A greater nation through a greater South," is one which should appeal to every patriotic American and which makes a high standard for succeeding officials of the Southern Commercial Congress to work for.

Intelligent diversification of our agricultural products and careful rotating of our land in order to insure its continued fertility is one of the principles being earnestly advocated as being an important part in the work of conservation, the most important being the conservation of the high ideals of American manhood, which now threatens to be engulfed by the vast hordes of undesirables seeking entrance into this country through the great ports of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and who at best will take generations before they can assimilate American ideas and are, therefore, bound to lower American standards.

The South has not yet been affected to any serious degree and the Southern Commercial Congress will work earnestly to debar from entrance into this country all of that undesirable element that may threaten to prove a menace. The people coming to the United States now are a vastly different type from the pioneers or the Revolutionary soldiers, who were undaunted by any difficulty and who represented an intermingling of the boldest, bravest and best types of the Anglo-Saxon races of the old countries. The North and East have largely forgotten these facts and for years past have opened their gates to the pauper laborers of Europe, thousands of whom have not, even at this date, learned the English language or American customs.

Up to the last five years the South raised principally cotton, sugar, rice and some corn. Now, stimulated by the Western farmer and modern methods, the Southern farmer is intelligently diversifying. Cattle and swine raising are rapidly becoming great industries, and with the large varieties of luxuriant and nutritious grasses and grains are revolutionizing conditions, and the South alone will soon both feed and clothe the nation. Living will be better and cheaper in the South than anywhere on earth.

The idler and the loafer are not wanted in the South. The man of thrift and energy, of brain and brawn will be heartily welcomed and will surely prosper. Our fertile lands have barely been scratched. Much of our water power is unharvested. Many of our mining and mineral possibilities are undiscovered. We are just beginning to wake up, and when a full awakening does come the advice of a friendly press will be, "Go South, young man." There lies the field of the most promising future for health, wealth and happiness.

With the least populated section of the United States offering every variety of climate and soil, equally advantageous to the Hollander for the lowlands and to the native of Switzerland for the mountains, with vast fields of coal for the miner of Wales and Great Britain, with millions of tons of iron and ore to tempt the brainy men of Birmingham and Essen and other great manufacturing centers, with the largest supply of sulphur, oil and salt, with the greatest amount of standing timber of cypress, pine, ash, oak and hickory, with the cheapest of water and rail transportation known to man and with the certainty that within the next few years the entire Mississippi valley is going to be in close touch with the Pacific coast and the nations of Central and South America and the great nations of the Orient, to-day no section of the globe offers greater inducements to the farmer, the manufacturer or the workingman of brains and ability than does the South, and the right class of men coming here will, by their energy, activity and thrift, enormously add to the riches of the nation and fully justify our slogan of "A Greater Nation through a Greater South."

+

The Wonderful Transformation of the South.

(Continued from page 384.)

in agriculture, is receiving the active support of the South. Should this bill be enacted into law, the normal schools will be the chief beneficiaries for the first three years, so that they may in turn teach the principles of scientific agriculture. In fact, everything that tends to scientific development along agricultural lines is being supported by the constructive business forces of the South.

Up to three years ago Alabama had no State high schools in any of the counties. Within this short space of time the erection of sixty-six has been undertaken and not one of them has been located except upon valuable contributions by the community receiving them. In Arkansas, within a month, one community gave \$40,000 in cash and 200 acres of land to locate an agricultural high school. In the past three years, in one State alone, 808 rural schools have been repaired or built, and in a great number of these cases these schools are located on two acres of ground, each deeded in fee simple to the State. These are merely symptoms of the educational transition, demonstrating that the South is in no way backward in this essential of progress. In 1860 the entire Union paid an educational bill of something over \$22,000,000; the South is now spending, year by year, over \$50,000,000 in the same cause.

One of the most noteworthy constructive forces in Southern development has been the chambers of commerce.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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If you want that rare relish that makes many a dish a feast, use



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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Assists Digestion.

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PARIS on every Garter

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Leonard Cleanable

Lined with real porcelain enamel on sheet steel, all one piece. You can't break, scratch or mar it, easily cleaned as a china dish, nine walls to save ice; odorless, sanitary and durable; style shown in beautiful satin walnut case, 29½ x 22½ x 47½; only \$18.90; freight paid as far as Mississippi and Ohio rivers, \$9; other styles and sizes up to \$75.

Write today for catalog, booklet and free samples of the porcelain lining.

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We Buy, Sell and Exchange Cameras

Kodaks and Lenses. Buy your supplies and have your developing, finishing and enlargement work done where all material can be obtained Fresh from the Manufacturer. You get the best and you save time and money. Write for catalogues and prices.

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The Largest Supply House of the "Kodak City."



FACTORY-MADE BUILDINGS, with sections built by the hundred, are **less expensive and better** for the money than the home-made kind. **CORNELL PORTABLE BUILDINGS** are **permanent**, when once erected on your premises, so long as you wish to have them there. They are waterproof, windproof and weatherproof, and we also build a **GARAGE** which is **fireproof**.

CORNELL COTTAGES, CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES and Portable Buildings of every kind are all built in sectional units. **Hundreds of satisfied users attest their merit and practicability.**

CORNELL PORTABLE BUILDINGS are Reasonable in Price. They cannot be duplicated at the prices we name. We **Prepay Freight** to nearly all R. R. stations. All our buildings are **Painted Inside and Out**, colors of your selection, without additional cost. Our illustrated Catalog tells more. Write for it today.

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THE
SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Golf—a dandy drive and then the long follow after the ball. Fill up your pipe with Velvet. It's a rattling good smoke—as smooth as you want the "green" to be. Velvet is made of Burley. Not any kind of Burley, but the choice leaves of each plant. It smokes cool and pleasant and there isn't a burn to a thousand pipelins. Yes, there are lots of Burleys, but—you know the difference in taste between green and ripe fruit? Well, there's where Velvet differs from the other varieties. It's well cultivated—well cured and well mellowed. You'll realize the difference when you've smoked it. Go to your dealer and get a can today. Try it—if you doubt us.

SPAULDING & MERRICK
Chicago, Ill.

In a neat metal can
10 cents

At your dealer's, or if he is sold out, send us the 10c. We'll send you a can to any address in the U.S.A.



Women as Builders of the New South.

(Continued from page 386.)

of the Herndon Seminary. The librarian of the Carnegie Library in Nashville is Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, who has also organized other libraries in the South. Among the others in the long list of educators in many fields are Miss Margaret Warner Morley, of Tryon, N. C.; Miss Florence Rena Sabin and Miss Lida Lee Tall, of Baltimore; Miss Myra Geraldine Gross, of Emmitsburg, Md., and Miss Frances Nimmo Greene and Miss Eliza Frances Andrews, of Montgomery, Ala.

Comparatively seldom does a woman distinguish herself as an agriculturist. Mrs. Virginia Ann King, however, of Greenville, Tex., has one of the largest stock farms in the world, extending into two or three of the spacious counties of that State, which comprises many ranches and farms, some of them under a high state of cultivation, and she has two thousand men in her employ. Her name seldom appears in the newspapers, but she is a large force in the development of her State and of the Southwest. Everybody in the world, however, has heard of Clara Barton, who resides in Glen Echo, Md. Entering the same field as Florence Nightingale and a few years later than that angel of the battlefield, she was far more active in that work, continued it several times as long and busied herself in more countries.

Through the Daughters of the Confederacy and other orders of this class, the women of the South have done much for the upbuilding of their locality. In the many national patriotic organizations, like the Daughters of the Revolution, Dames of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Southern members have associated themselves with those of the rest of the country and have contributed toward making the South better appreciated in the North and thus toward the removal of all sectional passions and prejudices. A strong factor in the same direction is the Mount Vernon Association, which was founded in 1866 and which necessarily includes Southern and Northern women. Among the Southern women who have been conspicuous in these various orders are Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, of Greenwood, Miss.; Mrs. Annie Booth McKinney, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, already mentioned; Mrs. Lawson Peel, of Atlanta; Mrs. Rebecca Calhoun Pickens Bacon, of Charleston; Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, of Galveston; Mrs. Andrew L. Dowdell, of Opelika, Ala.; Mrs. George H. Wilson, of Louisville, and Mrs. R. C. Cooley, of Jacksonville, Fla. In the work of reunion, Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, of Memphis, novelist, poet and club woman, has written odes on Jefferson Davis and on Abraham Lincoln.

Says Mrs. Myra Lockett Avary: "True to her past, the South is not living in it. A wonderful future is before her. She is richer than was the whole United States at the beginning of the war of secession. She is the land of balm and bloom, of bird songs, of the warm hand and the open door." In the creation of this spirit of hopefulness, courage and progressiveness of the new South, the women have been a powerful influence.

The Injustice of Justice.

THE CASE of a minister pardoned at the close of his six months' sentence, in order to re-establish his citizenship, illustrates the injustice of the Shylock method of justice. A Presbyterian minister, who hoped to stimulate Sunday-school attendance by offering medals, endeavored to make the medals himself, and in experimenting made plaster molds, using coins as a model. Unsuccessful in the attempt, the molds were thrown away. Later they were found, and the minister, who had been absolutely without guilty purpose, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a sentence that was reduced to six months on a second trial.

In using United States coins in his experimentation, the minister showed the innocence of a child; but we cannot see how such an upholding of the majesty and severity of the law has done anything to make the willful counterfeiter less likely to ply his art. The government's prosecution has resulted, however, in untold suffering not only to a man who had not the slightest intent to violate the law, but to his family and friends as well.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

The City with the Greatest Amount of Undeveloped Resources in the United States.

MOBILE

By 1913 the United States government will complete the lock system in the Alabama rivers, second largest navigable river system in the United States, with MOBILE at its mouth.

MOBILE will then be the greatest and cheapest coaling station in the World.

Commodore Maury and Senator Morgan predicted that, with the opening of a canal across the Isthmus, MOBILE would become the greatest port on the Gulf of Mexico.

MOBILE is the port for unlimited quantities of coal, iron, timber, cotton, grain and the finished products of the steel mills.

MOBILE'S advantages excel all other Gulf ports for manufacturing. Water transportation from the coal and iron fields, from the yellow pine and hardwood timber belts, from the cotton belt, from the immense deposits of cement and lime rock, its pure water and delightful climate, with railroad, steamship and steamboat lines to the markets, make it the logical point for the location of factories.

MOBILE is surrounded by a vast, undeveloped acreage of farming lands, greater in extent than the State of Massachusetts. This land is now being rapidly settled from the north and west.

MOBILE, though an old city in an old State, is like a new city in a new country—because its resources are only partly developed. Come and help us in the development and be made rich thereby.

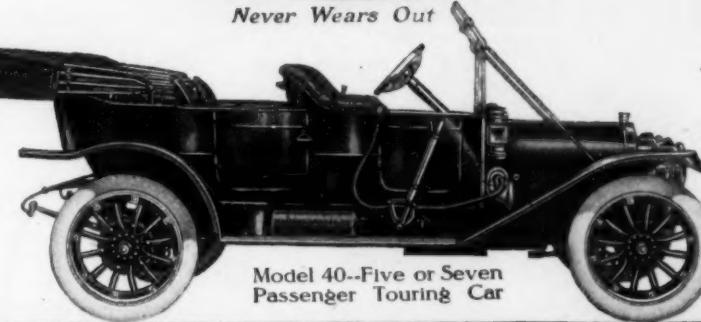
MOBILE is known as a delightful city in which to live—every modern convenience; the purest and softest water in the country, direct from springs in the piney woods; no excessive heat or cold; fanned by Gulf breezes.

Write for our booklets: "Factory Facts and Figures," "Farm Facts and Figures," and "Mobile, Alabama."

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Mobile, Alabama.

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Never Wears Out



Model 40—Five or Seven
Passenger Touring Car

The Highest Pinnacle of Excellence

THE CAR that achieves such records for low cost of maintenance as the Corbin has achieved proves conclusively that it possesses those sterling qualities which you demand in a car.

It proves that the Corbin is just a bit better in every feature than the severest service demands—that it will travel safely and swiftly over roads where others might have to be used with caution—even favored.

Touring or Toy Tonneau \$3000
Seven Passenger - - - 3050
Torpedo - - - 3100
Limousine - - - 4000

These prices—please remember—include all equipment—as follows:
Imported Magneto, Top with full set of Curtains, Adjustable Rain Vision Wind Shield, Warner Speedometer, Prest-O-Lite Gas Tank, Headlights, Combination Oil and Electric Dash and Tail Lamp, Storage Batteries, Firestone Q. D. Demountable Rims, Tire Holders, Trunk Rack and full kit of tools, etc.

We want you to know the Corbin as thousands of others know it. We want you to take a ride in the Corbin Car, to settle back in the comfortable leather cushions and really experience its smooth running capabilities—to become familiar with its simplicity, ease of operation, abundance of power and simple mechanism—strong, durable construction.

Then you be the judge as to whether or not the Corbin has reached the highest pinnacle of automobile excellence.

A request from you will bring our beautifully illustrated catalogue, also the name of the dealer in your locality who will cheerfully give you an opportunity to test the Corbin Car to your own satisfaction.

CORBIN MOTOR VEHICLE CORP'N, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
Licensed Under Selden Patent

Next to Solid-Gold the Finest Watch Cases are "Crescent" or "Jas. Boss" Gold-Filled

THIS is a thing to remember when you buy either a man's or woman's watch.

Pay no attention to Guarantees stamped inside the case. We have told you Guarantees are meaningless. There is nothing to prevent the manufacturer from stamping "Guaranteed for 20 years" inside a brass case washed with gold.

If you cannot remember these names clip out the trade-marks from the bottom of this page and take them to the jewelry store.

These marks insure absolute integrity in bullion value, in assay, and in the construction of your watch case.

They are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for 50 years.

Keystone Watch Case Company
Established 1853
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CRESCE
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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

KEYSTO
NE GOLD FILLED
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

JAS. BOSS
GOLD FILLED
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

What the Panama Canal Will Do for the South.

(Continued from page 384.)

These docks are connected by a belt line of railroads, all owned by the public. Only the actual cost of handling and service charge is made for these facilities. Huge ships, capable of carrying million-dollar cargoes, are lined up in great number, and the port to-day has taken on an activity which indicates in no uncertain manner the immense business that will shortly come to it by the opening of the great western ship channel.

Within the last year a movement was set on foot to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal by a great world's fair at New Orleans; all the South and the Mississippi valley entered heartily into the plan. The slogan used was the phrase, "Logical Point," indicating the nearness of New Orleans to the center of population and to the canal. The advertising incident to an extended campaign for this fair has brought forcibly before the people of this country the remarkable advantages of New Orleans as a great port and the splendid future in store for the city because of its vicinity to the new ship route. There has been awakened in the Southland a new solidity—a desire to take advantage of this opportunity to cultivate and secure the enormous trade which will soon be offered to us and which now, to the extent of ninety per cent, from the twenty South and Central American republics, goes to Europe.

New York and the East, by nearness and long-standing trade relationship with the Southern States, are much interested in the progress of this movement. It will take many years for this Gulf region to organize and erect its own factories to supply the great impending demand of this new trade, and we may expect the strategic distributing advantage of New Orleans to bring to us in great numbers manufacturers' agents and salesmen of big Eastern concerns to fill our office buildings and to build warehouses for the new markets we and they are to supply.

Whatever may happen as to the location by Congress of the world's fair, we are the only metropolis which can exhibit the Panama Canal. And an eighteen-knot steamship can take a passenger from New Orleans to the canal, allow him one day to inspect that great wonder and bring him back—all in one week. We are the Logical Point!

We have in New Orleans a unique city of 350,000 people, differing from any other American capital. Three centuries of architecture and custom may be reviewed at this point. Cosmopolitan as New York, gay as Paris, dignified and conventional as London, with grand opera, carnival fêtes and pageants, wonderful cafes, fine hotels, good water, we have everything to make life comfortable and happy, and never a snow or a chilling blast to prevent out-of-door sport and industry.

For nine months the weather on the "Riviera of the Gulf" between Mobile and New Orleans is ideal. During the other three months the weather is continuously warm, but never extremely so; eighty-eight degrees is a high temperature in July. Every night and all day there blows a balmy breeze from over the Gulf. Nature has been very kind to our section, and when the people of the North have discovered this Eden we will have coming to our section many winter residents to share in our content. To the poor man we offer in this rich alluvial delta the cheapest and most fertile lands to be had in America. Here the soil is so naturally rich that only the plow is needed to produce four times the present price of acreage in one year. Wet lands are being bought at ten dollars per acre and drained for another ten dollars, making it possible for a man with \$500 to establish himself in his own home and to become independent for life on the product of his individual exertion. Twenty million of such acres lie fallow in Louisiana to-day and immense tracts are under process of being reclaimed.

Before the fiftieth anniversary of the peace treaty of Appomattox, we of the Southland expect a generous stream of immigration in this direction, and when we invite the remnant of the G. A. R. to celebrate here, as we intend to do, fraternalizing with the U. C. V. in the jubilee year of peace between the States, we also expect to have many of the sons of those who wore the Blue here residing in our midst at that time.

Only 50 Cents

places in your home this elegant, comfortable Morris Rocker, made of genuine American quartered oak, upholstered in imperial leather, adjustable to any position.

Sent on approval. If you find after examining it that you cannot match it elsewhere at double the money, pay us the balance of the special direct-from-factory price of \$4.85 at the rate of

50 cents a month

And this is only a sample of the astonishing values we are able to offer on everything for the home—values made possible only by our enormous country-wide business, with 22 great retail stores and 800,000 customers. All the style and elegance of the best city homes are yours, at a fraction of what they would cost you anywhere else.

Liberal Credit Terms to Suit Your Convenience

Simply select what you want from our Great Catalog. The goods will go out to you at once on 30 days' free trial. If you find them better value than you can get anywhere else, pay the wonderfully low factory-to-home price in little payments that you won't miss.

So send today for your copy of our

Catalog FREE

"Everything for the Home," a big 300-page book illustrating the latest styles in home furnishings, sent absolutely free. Shows how you can furnish a home in a way that will be attractive, and the admiration of your friends shows you what wonderful values we give and why we can give them. Write today for your free copy—no home-lover can afford to be without it.

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Largest, oldest and best known home-furnishing concern in the world.

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22 Great Stores — 800,000 Customers

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Without Using Cement
THE CINCH TIRE REPAIR KIT

Compact, Simple, Effective in all kinds of weather. Economical. Repaired to stay. Will not leak. Send a postal to

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Clifton Forge, Va.

AGENTS WANTED—To show it means to sell it.

Club Cocktails



The Club brand represents the same high standard in Cocktails as the Hall mark in England and the Sterling in America do in silver.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.
Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular.
At all good dealers.

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The SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

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points out the advantages of a location in our mild Southern climate, and gives interesting facts and figures showing what is being accomplished. Write for beautiful two-color booklet written by a Western man. Free on request to

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The South's Great Part in American History.

By Charles M. Harvey.

THE MAN who had the larger part in drawing up the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson, was a Southern man. But at the outset that manifesto was only an aspiration. As commander of the American armies from 1775 to the end of the war, another Southern man transmuted that desire into fact. And in framing the issues which brought on that war, and thus in preparing the way for independence, another Virginian, Patrick Henry, shares in the leadership won by Samuel Adams, James Otis and John Hancock, of Massachusetts. The great commander during the War of Independence later on presided over the convention which created the Constitution and then for eight years was the first President of the United States under that instrument. Madison, another Southern man, the "father of the Constitution," was the leading spirit on the floor of the convention.

Of the thirteen States over which Washington presided at the outset in his chief magistracy, six were Southern. They furnished thirty of the sixty-five members of the House of Representatives in the First Congress. And one of their number, Virginia, was in the beginning the largest of all the States. She stood first in population then, with Pennsylvania second, North Carolina third, Massachusetts fourth and New York fifth. Until 1820 the Old Dominion was the Empire State. In 1910 she was down to the twentieth place on the roll of States, but part of this decline was due to slavery, which affected the entire South adversely, though primarily the South was not entirely responsible for that institution. Also, like the rest of the South, she was hit hard by the Civil War. Moreover, in the dismemberment of 1863, she lost the mountain counties, which constitute the State of West Virginia, with 1,221,000 people in 1910.

Our territorial scheme has been the admiration of statesmen and publicists all over the world. Under it our various colonies on the mainland have shaped themselves into self-governing commonwealths on an equality with the thirteen original partners in the Union, and, like them, sharing in the government of all of them collectively. Elsewhere the world has never seen anything like it. In their great days neither Greece nor Rome ever dreamed of anything so fair or so vitalizing for its dependencies. Nor has England, which, in the matter of colonial government, originally went to school to Rome, anything so productive of homogeneity among its various parts. We have the unity of the Roman scheme with the freedom of the Greek and the British plan, combined with a community of interest and aspiration among the different associates in the general scheme which the Greek and the British system lacked.

Here are some of the steps in the evolution of the territorial scheme. In the War of Independence a Southern man, General George Rogers Clark, of Virginia, with an army composed chiefly of Southern men, in the Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Cahokia campaigns, won the region north of the Ohio River and obtained it for us in the treaty of peace with England. A Southern State, Maryland, refused to sign the Articles of Confederation, that charter of the loose league of States which existed for a few years previous to the adoption of the Constitution, until all the States—Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and others which claimed Western lands extending to the Mississippi—surrendered their title to Congress, the territory to be divided into States of convenient size whenever they would gain a certain population, these to be equal in privileges and powers with the original States. Under this plan the States of George Rogers Clark's conquest—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—were admitted to statehood. In a general way they furnished the model for all the States which have been created out of Territories since then, including New Mexico and Arizona, which are to become partners in the Union a few months hence and which will bring the number of States up to forty-eight. And it is only fair to say, too, that Virginia, which furnished most of the men and the cash for Clark's con-

quest, had the largest claim to all the territory between the Ohio and the Canadian line.

All the successive annexations of territory by which the country's boundaries were extended to the Pacific and also to the Gulf of Mexico were made while Southern men were in the White House. Jefferson, in 1803, bought the province of Louisiana from France and thus raised the flag over all the region from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Under the treaty of 1819 with Spain, President Monroe obtained the Floridas, comprising not only the present State of that name, but also the southern ends of Alabama and Mississippi and the eastern projection of Louisiana. While Polk, of Tennessee, was at the head of the government, we annexed Texas, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

"Within less than four years," said Polk, in his message to Congress in December, 1848, "the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated, all conflicting title to the Oregon territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted, and New Mexico and upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several territories

constitutes a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition, * * * and nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is now only its center." This was a large boast which the latest of the Southern Democratic Presidents made just before retiring from office, but in every particular it was true.

Said General John A. Quitman, in 1850, just after the Clay compromise had passed, which had, as one of its features, the admission of California as a free State, "From the beginning of the nation until this hour the South's voice has been dominant in the government of the Union, but now she loses her ascendancy and from this time onward power passes to the North." He said this because California broke the balance between the slave and the free States which had been maintained with a fair degree of equality along to that time, and the North had now acquired the preponderance in the scale. Moreover, the creation of more States in the Northwest, which were inevitable in the near future, would increase the proportionate power of the free section of the country.

But the distinguished Mississippian erred in supposing that the South's influence in the country's affairs would diminish through the transfer of power to the North and West. In a speech in the Senate just after the enactment of the California admission bill, Chase, of Ohio, incidentally remarked that he did not think any monument to Jefferson had been erected in Virginia; but Mason, of that State, told him that a granite obelisk had been set up in his memory. Seward, of New York, also declared that he was happy to state that that memorial bore this inscription: "Here Was Buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence and of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

And this was Chase's response: "That is an appropriate inscription and worthily commemorates distinguished services. But if a stranger from some foreign land should ask me for the monument of Jefferson, I would not take him to Virginia and bid him look on a granite obelisk, however admirable in its proportions or its inscriptions. I would ask him to accompany me beyond the Alleghanies, into the midst of the broad Northwest, and would say to him, 'Behold on every side his monument! These thronged cities, these flourishing villages, these cultivated fields, these churches, these schools, these asylums for the unfortunate and the helpless, these institutions of education, religion and humanity; these great States, great in their present resources, but greater far in the mighty energies by which the resources of the future are to be developed—these are the monuments of Jefferson.'"

Even in a period of violent passion on the slavery issue, Seward and Chase, who were among the leaders of the Republican party of the aftermath, paid

(Continued on page 402.)

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The South's Great Part in American History.

(Continued from page 401.)

tributes to this illustrious Southerner and American, who was himself an anti-slavery man. The name Republican, given to the party of Lincoln, Roosevelt and Taft, was itself a compliment to Jefferson and was intended as such by the party's sponsors of 1854. To the organization which he founded in 1792, the ancestor of the Democratic party of our day, Jefferson gave the name Republican. Moreover, the earlier presidential candidates of the Republican party of to-day were men of Southern birth. Fremont, its first presidential nominee, was born in Savannah and reared in Charleston. Lincoln was born in Kentucky and his ancestors for many generations resided in that State and in Virginia. And the South never had a more sympathetic and consistent friend.

Soon after Congress passed the acts of 1791, admitting the first and the second of the new States, a rhyme went the rounds of the newspapers of the country which read something like this:

Kentucky to the Union given,
Vermont will make the balance even,
Still Pennsylvania holds the scales,
And neither North nor South prevails.

And, in a large degree, it may be said that the South dictated Pennsylvania politics along to the eve of the Civil War. The Keystone State assisted in giving the ascendancy to the South which it held during most of that period. From the inauguration of Washington in 1789 onward to the death of Taylor in 1850, every President was a Southern-born man except the older and the younger Adams and Van Buren. Two of these Southern men—Harrison and Taylor—were Whigs, and both were born in Virginia. And the South had good reason to approve of the course of Fillmore, of New York, the Whig who went to the White House after the death of Taylor, and of that of Pierce, of New Hampshire, and of Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

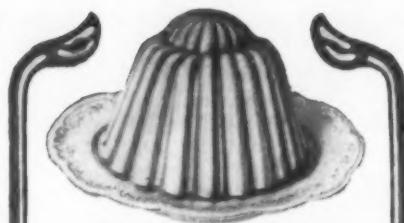
As before mentioned, Fremont, Republican, and Lincoln, Republican, were of Southern birth, although leaders of a party which the South disliked. Johnson, who was placed on the ticket with Lincoln in 1864 and who, because of Lincoln's death, was President for almost four years, was likewise a Southerner.

Moreover, under the sway of the Republican party, the South has won many favors in the national government. Several citizens of slave States were in Lincoln's Cabinet. Early in Grant's presidency he made Longstreet surveyor of the port of New Orleans, and Ackerman, of Georgia, Attorney-General. The names of the Southern Democrats, many of them ex-Confederates, who were appointed to high station by Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft would make a long list. A few months ago a Republican President made a Southern man of the opposite political faith, Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, as one of the successors to the greatest of all the line, John Marshall, of Virginia.

And the future holds out many prizes for the Southern States. Several of them will gain additional members of the House of Representatives and of the electoral college on the basis of the apportionment rendered necessary by the census of 1910. In the experience, the ability and the influence of its delegations in the popular branch of the Congress chosen in 1910, the South will be the dominant factor in that body. The most promising possibility for the Democratic presidential candidacy of 1912 now before the country is Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, a native of Virginia and a national personage, who has qualities as well as courage calculated to make him a popular favorite.

During the next fifty years the South's history will be just as significant as its past. It has been blessed with a wealth of great and capable men. Its most efficient leaders in the future will be devoted not only to the problems of the public welfare and government, but also in the industrial world. The great, almost overwhelming, opportunities in the South to-day demand the best of men of ability and efficiency, and this talent is fast taking up the work. The South has a peculiar and distinct talent for constructive work. This has been demonstrated time and time again during the last fifty years.

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Diagram of Life Insurance, showing the proportionate amount of insurance and legal reserve during whole life or a term of years. (Copyrighted.) Address F. H. Galusha, 225 W. Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

I HAVE some very attractive offers in Southern Farm and Timber lands. Descriptive list of bargains furnished on application. Write at once. SMITH D. PICKETT, ATLANTA, GA.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC.

are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and discoloration. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 20 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. GIVENS' SANITARIUM

For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottage for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.

Address: DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Two methods that prevent and remove the cause of such conditions. FREE BOOK. DR. HENDERSON, 47a Bradford Bldg., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

MAGIC

Pocket Trick and catalog for 6c. Dept. 27, 270 W. 29th St., New York

PROTECTO PLATE A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOME

Two iron plates, joined: 10-inch diameter. Chutes on underside diffuse heat; intervening air chamber insures even heat. Heat from iron uniformly. Inverted pan over plates bakes potato in 20 minutes. Biscuits in 6. Makes moist brown toast. Saves water, utensils and 50 per cent fuel. Prepaid 50c. Agents wanted.

L. E. CONNOLY MFG. CO., 123 Liberty St., NEW YORK

Nulite Gasoline Table Lamp.

A beautiful lamp for homes, hotels, offices, stores, banks, cafes. Portable, safe, can be turned upside down or rolled on the floor without danger or affecting the light. 300 C. P. of soft, brilliant light, 1-3 cent per hour. Also 200 different styles of lamps and systems.

AGENTS: We want town, county and travelling salesmen. Best proposition ever offered. Sells everywhere. Write for Special Offer.

CHICAGO SOLAR LIGHT CO., 153 So. Jefferson St., Chicago

If YOU Would Be Successful Stop Forgetting

MEMORY the BASIS of All Knowledge

YOU are no greater intellectually than your memory. See today for my free book, "How to Remember." Names, Studies—Develops Will, Concentration, Self-confidence, Conversation, Public Speaking. Address DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 900 Anderton Bldg., Chicago.

THE KEY TO SUCCESS

MY FIRST LESSON—See today for my free book, "How to Remember."

Names, Studies—Develops Will, Concentration, Self-confidence, Conversation, Public Speaking. Address DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 900 Anderton Bldg., Chicago.

Learned by any Man or Boy at home. Small cost. Send today 20-cent stamp for particulars and proof.

O. A. SMITH Room D 16 823 Bigelow St., Peoria, Ill.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Prosperity.

DE Lawd, He done been kin' to u—

He smiled upon de lan';

For de co'n stans yaller in de shuck;

An' de cotton crap am gran'.

An' my ol' 'oman sings a song

As she sets dere on de sill,

While I thinks my money in my jeans—

Caze I's wu'kin' in de mill.

De Lawd am sho' de nigger's frien'.

An' He sho' am good ter me,

For in all de time sence de wah wuz done

I ain't neber been so free,

I's got some money in de bank

An' a cabin on de hill,

An' I eats god hog-meat wid my bread—

Caze I's wu'kin' in de mill.

JAMES BARDIN.

My State and Prosperity.

(Continued from page 373.)

is not extravagant to claim that no other State in the Union is as rich in varied resources as is Oklahoma. Its agricultural possibilities are as great as any other State in the West, its mineral resources more varied and more abundant than any State in the Union, its timber resources are sufficient to supply the needs of the State for many generations to come. But far greater than all these in the development and progress of the State is its citizenship.

The citizenship of Oklahoma has been drawn from the very best blood and brain of every State in the Union and practically from every country on the globe.

The stories that have heretofore been published, picturing the entire citizenship of this State as reckless cowboys, outlawed citizens of other States and blanket Indians, are pure fabrication of unreliable, imaginative newspaper correspondents. No other State in the Union can show a citizenship ranking higher in moral tone, intelligence and progressiveness than is possessed by the people of Oklahoma. In the three years of statehood our people have demonstrated to the world their capacity for self-government and have established a constitution and code of laws that commands the respect of men of every honest walk of life.

Oklahoma has just entered upon her career.

Stretching in the future is one unbroken field of hope and promise. No other State in the Union affords such wonderful possibilities for profitable investment of capital, and, with open door, the citizenship of Oklahoma invites good men from every section of the Union to come here and help on the progress of the State. I wish to emphasize this statement: Capital, legitimately invested in Oklahoma, is just as secure from unjust attacks as it is in any other State or country on the face of the globe.

To the young man seeking a home among generous and hospitable people, in a climate that is rarely excelled, surrounded by resources in volume and in value incomprehensible, Oklahoma affords an opportunity that cannot be found in any other State in the Union.

As the Governor of the State, speaking as the representative of all of our people, I bid men of character, both young and old, to make the closest sort of an investigation of conditions here, thoroughly convinced that the man who contemplates a change in his habitation will, after such investigation, become a friend and resident of the new State.

No Chance for Oratory.

MACLYN ARBUCKLE, the actor, was a caller at the White House the other day. He confided the fact that Grover Cleveland and himself had been defeated the same year. Mr. Cleveland was running for the presidency of the United States. Mr. Arbuckle was before the people of a small town in Texas for justice of the peace. The latter was making a spectacular campaign. He was addressing a packed meeting in the town hall the night before the election. Arbuckle waxed eloquent. He quoted Shakespeare and he referred to Marcus Aurelius. Most of the listeners had never heard of Marcus, but the name sounded big. Arbuckle wound up with a part of Hamlet's soliloquy. There was wild applause. His opponent got up in silence. "Gentlemen," said he, "I own the biggest grocery store in this county. My hams are as good as the best. Everything in my store is up to date. I am contemplating opening a new line of credit. Pay when you like." Arbuckle got fourteen votes out of four hundred.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

That tempting true tomato taste-

FINANCIAL

Diversify Your Investments

IT IS a good plan to distribute money among different types of investment, rather than to place it all in any one class of security.

WRITE for our circular **No. 50**, "Investment Securities," which describes a carefully selected list of

**Railroad Bonds
Terminal Bonds
Equipment Bonds
Public Utility Bonds
Preferred Stocks of High Standard**

Spencer Trask & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
Albany, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.
Members New York Stock Exchange

1895-1911
John Muir & Co.
Specialists In
Odd Lots

We execute orders for any number of shares of stock, thus permitting the man who usually buys 100 share lots to diversify his investments and to average his costs.

Send for our Circular B, "ODD LOTS"
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK

"The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of **J. S. Bache & Co.**, Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet.
Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading
J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.
(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)
74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY
884 Columbus Avenue. 1 East 42d Street

Small Investments

We give special attention to the investment of small sums in securities of reliable corporations. Carefully prepared analyses of values and other information useful to investors upon request.

Connor & Co.
Established 1881
31 Nassau St., New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

Just Issued
CHART
Showing at a glance **High and Low** prices for ELEVEN YEARS OF FORTY ACTIVE RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL STOCKS
FREE UPON REQUEST
LEAVITT & GRANT
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York
Since 1903
55 Broadway New York
BRANCH OFFICE: 48 West 22nd Street, New York



DANIEL W. HOGAN.
Cashier American National Bank,
Oklahoma City, Okla.



T. W. MCCOY,
Cashier Merchants National
Bank, Vicksburg, Miss.



J. W. HOOPES,
Vice President Austin National
Bank, Austin, Tex.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SENTIMENT in Wall Street is mercurial. A few weeks ago all the talk was pessimistic. Now it is quite optimistic. Conditions have not materially changed. I have a dim suspicion that, while the prophets of evil were predicting a further slump in the market, shrewd speculators were buying stocks and holding them for a rise before the close of the year.

The effect of the Interstate Commerce Commission decision against the railroads, which was expected to be a very serious matter and which may ultimately prove to be so, seemed to be discounted very promptly. So is the fear of the extra session, though one effect of this session, if the proposed tariff reduction is insisted upon, must be a further diminution of our imports and a corresponding increase in the trade balance in our favor. This balance is now making an unusually good showing. Few traders in Wall Street realize how much depends upon the condition of the money market and how this, in turn, depends upon the condition of our trade balance.

One of the great sources of our national wealth is the sale of our products in foreign lands. When we trade with each other, we add nothing to our resources. When we sell to the foreigner, we bring his money into this country and add just so much to the national wealth, always provided that we do not spend more money abroad than we receive. Just now the trade balance is greatly in our favor.

Tariff agitation is always a disturbing factor. A Congress that is expected to increase protective duties stimulates the importation of foreign goods, because the foreign manufacturer, fearing higher duties, will hasten his goods into our market before the higher duties are imposed. On the other hand, when it is proposed to reduce duties, as is now the case, the American purchaser of foreign products buys only what he must have, in the expectation that, with a reduction of the tariff, the prices of foreign commodities must be reduced. So that it is perfectly natural to expect lessened importations until the extra session has finished its consideration of the tariff question.

The importance of this matter must not be overlooked by the speculator and investor. It comes at a time when, after a period of liquidation and an era of high prices and extravagance, our factories are running on short time and our merchants buying only the amount of goods they need, instead of overstocking. If purchasers of imported goods also reduce their stock on hand, in expectation of a tariff reduction, it is easy to see that the market may become so bare of goods that, when prosperous conditions return, the revival of trade will be quick and widespread.

With easy money, a good crop outlook and a fairly equitable decision of the trust cases by the United States Supreme Court, we should have a general revival of optimism in Wall Street, carrying with it higher prices and a more hopeful feeling all around. To be sure, we are on the eve of a presidential election, which will stand in the way of a well-sustained stock-market boom of the old-fashioned character; but if at the close of this year the market has laid a foundation for its strength and if during the following presidential year of 1912 no untoward circumstance occurs and presidential candidates of a conservative character are named, there is no reason why there should not be a recurrence of the flush times in which every one in Wall Street was a money-maker. We have had these times and we undoubtedly shall have them again.

S. Madison, Ind.: You are wise in not throwing good money after bad in the Greene Con Matter. W. Montour Falls, N. Y.: I think well of the M. K. and T.'s 5-year notes 5 per cent. and also the M. P. Convertible 5's.

Steel, Pa.: Eastern Steel First 5's at 94 and interest, yielding about 5.1 per cent., are offered by S. V. D. White, 60 Broadway, New York. He invites correspondence from my readers.

G., Shelbyville, Tenn.: I do not advise the purchase of Wellington Mining stock. It would be much better to buy industrial or railway securities of a less speculative character.

H. M. Paterson, N. J.: Write to Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York, for their booklet, "Cardinal Principles," which will be sent free on request.

Bonds, Terre Haute, Ind.: 1. Do not put all your eggs in one basket. 2. Write to Spencer Trask & Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their "Circular No. 50," describing a selected list of bonds and preferred stocks of high character.

Spec., Duluth, Minn.: 1. American Chicle Pfd. pays 6 per cent. per annum and sells a little above par. 2. This stock is actively traded in by Slattery & Co., members American Bankers Association, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

H., Littleton, N. H.: Ely Central was capitalized at \$12,000,000, though it is said that only \$323,000 was paid for the property. It owns a large acreage of low grade ore, the value of which is yet to be developed. In the present condition of the copper market I do not see that it has great expectations.

Conservative, Buffalo, N. Y.: A very conservative weekly financial review is issued by J. S. Bache & Co. for their customers. I would advise you to read it regularly. It will be sent on application to that firm at 42 Broadway, New York, if you will mention Jasper.

S. W., Toledo, O.: The tax bonds to which you refer are secured by the wealth of rich Southern cities and counties and yield from 4½ per cent. to 6 per cent. They are offered by the New First National Bank, Columbus, O. Write to "Department L," for particulars.

U. S. L., Boston, Mass.: 1. Light and Heating Pfd. pays 7 per cent. and at present is selling between 8 and 9. 2. Write to Pincus, King & Co., 50 Broadway, New York. 3. Connor & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 31 Nassau St., New York, give special attention to small investments and furnish useful analyses of values upon request.

Spec., San Francisco, Calif.: 1. It would be well for you to read the market letters sent out by reliable brokers and keep in touch with market conditions. 2. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, issue a booklet entitled "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading," which will be sent you on request.

F. S., Detroit, Mich.: The chart showing high and low prices for eleven years of forty active railroad and industrial stocks, to which you refer, is published by Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 55 Broadway, New York. Write them for it and mention Jasper and it will be sent you without charge.

Beginner, Galveston, Tex.: You can buy one share or more of any stock. It would be well for you to buy five or ten shares each of several stocks until you learn the ways of Wall Street. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular 110" on Odd Lots.

H. T., Salt Lake City, Utah: A list of bonds called "The Most Satisfactory Bonds" has been published by N. W. Halsey & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York. Write them for their "Circular L-59." It will interest you. 2. A comparative statement of the preferred shares of a number of companies showing earnings for the past six years and income return at present prices has been prepared by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York. Write them for their "Circular No. 411."

H., Tampa, Fla.: U. S. Light & Heating Co. is engaged in supplying railway cars with the necessary apparatus for lighting and heating them by power from their moving axles. The company has \$2,500,000 Pfd. stock paying 7 per cent. and \$15,000,000 common. Its directors include a number of very prominent railroad presidents and its secretary recently reported that their orders were large and the business profitable. They have never added the purchase of common stock as an investment. I purchased out, when it was selling around \$1 a share, thinking it offered a far better speculative opportunity than could be found in most of the oil, mining, plantation and other stocks selling at about the same figures.

(Continued on page 405.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Safe Bond Buying is Based Upon Investigation

Public service corporation bonds are bought and sold upon facts which can be ascertained only through careful investigation by experts. The investigation costs just as much whether made for the sake of purchasing one bond or an entire issue. Therefore, the firm of N. W. Halsey & Co. investigates thoroughly the security upon which a bond issue rests and takes an entire issue or a large part of the issue, which it sells to its customers, backed up by the results of its own investigation. This investigation is so careful and so thorough that it will satisfy the most cautious investor if it satisfies N. W. Halsey & Co. The same service is extended to all clients irrespective of the amount of their funds—whether they buy a single bond or many.

The scope and character of this service and the kind of bonds which we offer are described in our booklet, "*The most satisfactory bonds*," which is sent free on request.

Ask for Booklet No. L-59

N. W. Halsey & Co.
Bankers

New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
49 Wall St. 1421 Chestnut St. 152 Monroe St. 424 California St.

Norman W. Peters & Co.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York
74 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Our publicity methods of allowing you to

Know Your Broker As You Do Your Bank

have become very popular with those investors and operators who are too far removed from New York to have an intimate knowledge of their broker. Our booklet, "CARDINAL PRINCIPLES," which will be sent you FREE upon request, will be found highly interesting as well as of material assistance.

We solicit your account, be it large or small

Dependable Service

As bankers who have had years of intimate association with many of the more prominent corporations in the United States, we possess an accurate knowledge of their affairs and know the merit of their securities; a knowledge that is absolutely necessary in giving dependable advice and information to investors. We have prepared in circular form a comparative statement of the preferred shares of a number of companies, showing earnings for the past six years and income return at present prices. Write for circular 411.

GEORGE H. BURR & CO.
BANKERS

41 WALL STREET NEW YORK CITY

Boston-Chicago-Philadelphia-St. Louis-Kansas City-San Francisco

I Recommend for Investment
Eastern Steel First 5s

94 and Interest yielding about 5½%
Trust Company and Bank Stocks a Specialty
High grade investments bought and sold.

Correspondence solicited.

S. V. D. WHITE, 60 Broadway, NEW YORK

WE BUY, SELL & QUOTE

NATIONAL BOAT & ENGINE CO., COM. & PFD.
OTIS ELEVATOR CO., COM. & PFD.
PRICE-CAMPBELL COTTON PICKER CO. STOCK
SAFETY CAR HEATING & LIGHTING CO. STOCK
STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION CO. STOCK
U. S. LIGHT & HEATING CO., COM. & PFD.

Inquiries Invited Regarding Investment Securities.

SLATTERY & CO.

Members American Bankers' Association

Est. 1908 40 Exchange Place, New York

6% Timber Bonds

Secured by First Mortgage on one of the finest stands of timber on the continent. The bonds are a first lien on the land as well as on the timber and carry with them an exceptionally attractive participation feature.

Circular with full details on request

American Finance & Securities Co.

5 Nassau Street New York

YOU can get 7 per cent. on Georgia first mortgages. Twenty-five years experience without the loss of a dollar. Write for illustrated book and list of applications.

SESSIONS LOAN & TRUST CO.
Marietta, Ga.

6% DEPOSITS

6% BONDS

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6% STABILITY AND EARNING POWER

BONDS 23 Years of Demonstrated Results

In the further extension of its business of New York real estate ownership and operation, the American Real Estate Company offers its 6% Bonds, which for 23 years have earned and paid 6%, returning \$5,000,000 to investors, and accumulating a surplus of nearly \$2,000,000. While in the past ten years British Consols and 10 high-grade railroad Bonds declined 15 and 16 points, the stability of A-R-E's is shown by the fact that they did not depreciate a dollar, but were sold and matured at par.

At its present rate of increase New York will reach a population of 7,000,000 in 1920. Such growth means continued increase in real estate values, and demand for dwelling and business space. This Company's business is providing that space, and it offers its direct contract obligations as follows:

6% COUPON BONDS

For those who wish to invest \$100 or more.

6% ACCUMULATIVE BONDS

For those who wish to save \$25 or more a year.

Descriptive literature, illustrated Annual Statement, map of New York City showing location of properties, on request.

American Real Estate Company
Capital and Surplus, \$2,011,247.80
Founded 1888 Assets, \$23,026,889.67
Room 587 527 Fifth Ave., New York

Safety 6% Security

First mortgage bonds on improved, income-producing, selected Chicago real estate, with a margin of security in no case less than one hundred per cent.

The Straus Building Thousands of dollars of bank and trust funds are invested in these securities — millions of dollars more are held by small investors.

And during 29 years no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on securities purchased of us.

The issues are all serial in form, reducing the principal each year without releasing any of the security.

The bonds are quickly convertible—our re-purchase proposition is good at any time. Write us today for descriptive literature and full particulars. Whether you have \$100 or \$10,000 to invest, it is to your interest to investigate these securities thoroughly.

S. W. Straus & Co.
(INCORPORATED)
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
Established 1882 272 Straus Building, Chicago

BUY TAX BONDS

Secured by the entire wealth of
**RICH SOUTHERN CITIES
AND COUNTIES**

They are just as safe as bonds of northern Municipalities and yield from 1% to 2% more. We have specialized in these bonds for Fifteen Years, without a default in payment of principal or interest. We have seen them advance steadily in value, and can fully recommend them to the conservative investor.

We list a few issues owned by us:

\$250,000 Manatee County, Florida, 5%
100,000 Palm Beach County, Florida, 4½%
75,000 City of Gadsden, Alabama, 5%
75,000 City of Bristol, Tennessee, 5%
50,000 Calhoun County, Mississippi, 6%
100,000 Clay County, Arkansas, 6%
80,000 Bedford City, Virginia, 5½%

and we own many other issues equally as good. Write for Circular describing these Choice Bonds.

The New First National Bank
Dept. L Columbus Ohio



Your money will earn you 6%
a year if deposited with us on
Guaranteed Certificates of De-
posits in multiples of \$100.
Principal and Interest payable
at semi-annual periods.

6% Interest is allowed on every \$100 Certificate of Deposit received from us. The Citizens and Southern Bank holds over \$2,750,000 approved First Mortgages as security back of these certificates. \$750,000 Capital, Surplus and Stockholders' Indi-
vidual Liabilities, as a further security for your deposits. Not a
dollar is due to depositors since this Bank opened 20 years ago. On small savings \$1 to \$5 5% Interest, compounded quarterly—safety and security the same and withdrawal allowed at any time.

"Sulky Dollar" booklet tells you why.

GEORGIA STATE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

178 York Street, Savannah, Ga.



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 404.)

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: The Pay-as-You-Enter Car Company's 7 per cent. pref. stock is offered by Carlisle & Co., 74 Broadway, New York. Write them for their "Circular 71." They offer special profit advantages.

N. W., St. Louis, Mo.: The annual statement of the American Real Estate Company shows a surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 and indicates that it is growing and prosperous. Write to the company at 527 Fifth Avenue, New York, for special circular, and mention Jasper.

Stox, Memphis, Tenn.: The National Boat and Engine Company is a combination which owns and operates eleven large concerns. Six per cent. bonds are offered with a stock bonus. For particulars write to the National Boat & Engine Co., 1328 Broadway, and ask for booklet "Profits." You can mention Jasper.

Large Returns, Camden, N. J.: Gilt-edged investments seldom yield more than 4 per cent. Larger rates of interest are paid in the West and South where money is in greater demand than in the thickly populated East. Many firms offer 6 per cent., 7 per cent., and even 8 per cent. securities but it would be well to write these parties for their bank references and make a personal investigation of them.

L. Salisbury Mills, N. Y.: The pecan orchards in the fertile valleys of the Yazoo are sold in five acre plots on the installment plan, on condition that the money paid will be refunded within twelve months, if desired. It is said that this condition is incorporated in the bond of the purchaser. The firm selling the orchard plots offers as its references the mercantile agencies and bankers. It is not a Wall Street proposition. My readers should not hesitate to write to the references and make their own investigations. R. L. Biles & Co., Suite 106, New Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, offer these pecan orchard plots for sale and invite my readers to send to them for their free illustrated booklets.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1911. JASPER.

The Injustice of the Muck-raker.

THE WRITER who, in the course of a sensational magazine article entitled "Cassidy and the Food Poisoners," accused the Corn Products Refining Company of putting poison into candy would never have committed the gross injustice had he made even a half-way investigation of the facts before writing the article. Recognizing its mistake, the magazine published in its next issue a statement by the Corn Products Refining Company which completely exonerates that company from the charge.

The Corn Products Refining Company, which at the time of the Cassidy investigation had been in existence less than a year, has since its organization spent large sums of money in scientific investigation to perfect a new process to preserve the white color of glucose without the employment of any sulphites. While this has now been accomplished, it should be said that the amount of sulphites formerly used was perfectly harmless and was the same as that allowed in food products by the Prussian government and other European countries where the matter has been carefully investigated. The parties responsible for the poisonous candies were a small class of irresponsible candy makers, whose practice was to "load" their candies not only with substances like poor grades of gelatin, containing a high percentage of sulphites, but also to add preparations sold on the market under various names which are composed almost entirely of sulphites."

After the damaging article published in the February magazine, in introducing in its next issue the statement of the company attacked, the magazine

says, "The Corn Products Refining Company sets forth its position frankly and in a commendable fashion." But that does not undo the injustice already done a great industry, one employing thousands of workmen and furnishing wholesome food products, and which from the first has spared no effort to obey the pure-food laws to the letter and which says that it "considers the passage of the Federal pure-food law and also State laws modeled upon it as a most needed source of protection to the general public." Many have read the original article, of which this unjust charge was but a single feature, who will never see the explanation; and no published retraction can offset the sensational accounts circulated in the daily press at the time.

Of all persons, the uplift writer should come to his task free from the charge of willfully distorting facts or of neglecting to get at the whole truth of a matter before bringing against any industry so serious an accusation as the poisoning of food.

Richard Croker's Theory.

RICHARD CROKER has never been regarded as an apostle of economy, but deserving of notice is his recent explanation of the high cost of living in this country. Asked if the high cost of living could be traced to the tariff, he replied, "I can't exactly say that it can, though the tariff should be scaled down. I think the high cost of living is due to the luxuries of the cities, the rapid advance made in the big municipalities. You have fine rapid-transit facilities, schools and parks and fine buildings and many excellent facilities which you enjoy in the city. And who pays for all this if the people do not?" It has always cost more to live in cities than in the country, and never was it more true than now. Aside from the costly public improvements of the great municipalities, for which all its citizens must help to pay, rents and food are high in the city, amusements and social engagements are more numerous and expensive, it costs more also to run the churches and to support Christian benevolences, while on every hand there are luxuries and conveniences which add greatly to the pleasure of the city dweller, but all of them levying a toll on his pocketbook. If our population will persist in flocking to the cities to enjoy their luxuries, they must be willing to pay the price.

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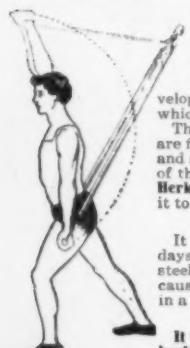
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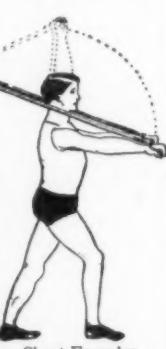
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WATCH AND
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The Field for Southern Bonds.

By Arthur M. Harris.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Harris is a member of a well-known banking firm in New York. We take pleasure in publishing in part his address which recently made such a profound impression before the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta. We regret that the manuscript was received too late to be included in the body of the magazine section.

THE GREATEST difficulty encountered in the South, and one of the foremost reasons for the prejudice among investors against Southern municipal bonds, is the matter of tax limitations. By this I mean a restriction placed upon the taxing power of a municipality or county, either by the constitution of the State or through legislative action. These limitations are of various kinds, but the usual form is to provide that the tax in any one year shall not exceed a certain ratio of the assessed valuation; that is, a fixed limit of so many mills on the dollar. The objection to such a tax limitation is that during a period of business depression, especially if the depression is a protracted one, such as that during the early nineties, the assessed valuations of property may fall to such an extent that the municipality or county under this limited tax rate cannot raise revenues sufficient to meet its obligations. The result is a default in the interest payment and the credit of the issuing body is seriously affected for years. This is not a theoretical condition, as there have been numerous defaults on Southern municipal obligations as a result of this vicious tax limitation. During the early nineties, in the State of Alabama alone, several cities encountered grave difficulties in meeting their obligations.

What is the practical result of these limitations from the standpoint of the issuing municipality? Discerning dealers and discerning investors scan these limitations closely and, where unsatisfactory conditions are found, refuse to handle the bonds. The absence of competition from the old-line standard dealers naturally has a depressing effect upon the price, and where the securities are found marketable it is only at a heavy cost to the municipalities. For instance, every single municipality in the State of Alabama, city, county or town, is taking the consequences of the tax limitation with every bond issue that is put out; and if you will look over the rates of interest and prices received upon bonds in that State, compared with the securities of similar municipalities in Georgia, for instance, you have a direct appreciation of the result. There is absolutely no reason for applying limitations of this character to the payment of bonds or interest thereon, and, where they are found, suspicions are immediately raised in the minds of bankers who would otherwise buy the entire issue of bonds.

These tax limitations have crept into the laws of many of the Southern States as a result of an unscientific attempt to protect the taxpayer and limit the powers of the municipal officials. The object is a commendable one, but the method by which it has been accomplished is thoroughly vicious. The same result can be accomplished by other and better means. In the first place, a very large measure of protection can be given by limiting the amount of debt that can be incurred, usually in relation to the assessed valuation, and this is becoming more and more the method employed by the different States. In South Carolina, for instance, the constitution provides that a county or city or other governmental subdivision cannot create a larger bonded indebtedness than eight per cent. of the taxable property value nor greater than fifteen per cent. of such assessed property of all political divisions embracing the same territory. This regulation is not a model, for it is difficult to construe and allows many exceptions; but it is one of the most satisfactory in the South and may well be consulted by other of your States, excepting possibly Georgia, whose regulations are far above the average. I would strongly recommend that each of your Southern States which has a tax limitation immediately take up for serious consideration the enactment of laws repealing this limitation and the substitution of laws limiting the percentage of debt.

(Continued on page 407.)

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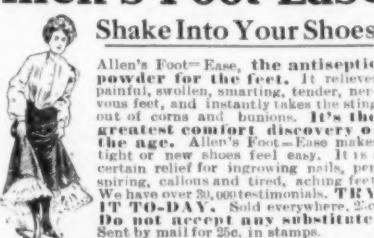
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The Field for Southern Bonds.

(Continued from page 406.)

It is most important that debt limits should be constitutional and thereby general, extending throughout the State, and not legislative. City charters or general laws are easily amended and, therefore, uncertain as to the future. Still further, they are often drawn by inexperienced legislators. Let me illustrate: We encountered recently in the South a tax-limit case where a large county had copied an act designed to apply to a small county. The limit as applying to the large county was so generous that it would have permitted liquidation of the entire debt within about two years. On the other hand, we find an act in the same State, drawn to cover a small county, which had been copied word for word from an act drawn to apply to a larger county, where the act as drawn would not permit of the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the first year's interest. Debt limits are fundamentally good, but the limitation of taxing power has proven vicious, and I know of no laws the enactment of which would do more to strengthen the credit of Southern municipalities in general than proper regulation of the debt limit.

Among other difficulties which we occasionally encounter is that of a limitation in time as applied to the charter of the municipality; that is to say, that the charter has been granted just as some corporation charters are granted for a definite period of years. The difficulty then arises as to what will be the taxing or governing body at the expiration of that limit. It is to be presupposed that the Legislature will provide for the continuation of the body or specify some other body to take its place; but difficulties have arisen in the past through political squabbles, causing an intervening period in which there was no government. This peculiar state of affairs has been found upon several occasions in South Carolina, and not so long ago we were advised of a court decision holding legal the authorization of bonds which by their terms did not mature until a date later than the expiration of the municipal charter. It is needless to say that any conservative investor or dealer would decline to purchase such a security.

We always desire to impress upon a municipality the importance of its providing for the payment of interest and maturing principal at some financial center such as New York or Chicago, preferably New York. A coupon payable in New York is like a New York draft, in that, generally speaking, it may be deposited in the local bank at par; whereas the coupon payable "at home" may or may not be accepted for immediate credit, and the owner must pay the cost of collection, plus the charge made by the local bank where payable, for New York exchange. Many investors will not purchase bonds the interest on which is payable "at home," notwithstanding the fact that the price may be especially attractive. This is a material help in marketing the securities, and anything that helps sell the bond is immediately reflected in the price received by the municipality.

We likewise desire to impress upon them the necessity of prompt payment of the obligation as it matures. We have more particularly in mind the payment of interest. The local officials do not always appreciate that the bondholder expects to be paid right up to the minute when the obligation is due, and some time ago we had an actual default upon the bonds of a large county, and when we took the officials to task the treasurer wrote back and seemed to be quite put out that we should be so insistent upon prompt payment and gave as his reason for the default that they had had a rainy spell and he didn't get into town for several days.

The treasurer failed to realize that the "when" is just as much a part of the contract between the municipality and the bondholders as the "amount" and the "where."

I have outlined these unfortunate and, in some respects, unjust features in your laws and have pointed out ways in which your local authorities have been careless or remiss. I have spoken without reserve, because all these disadvantages can and should be removed and because their removal will not weaken you or your securities in the slightest degree, but, on the contrary, will award you a position far above any yet attained.

(Continued on page 408.)

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This Handsome Rocker, Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, nicely carved, upholstered with Chase leather, spring construction. Order No. K1190.

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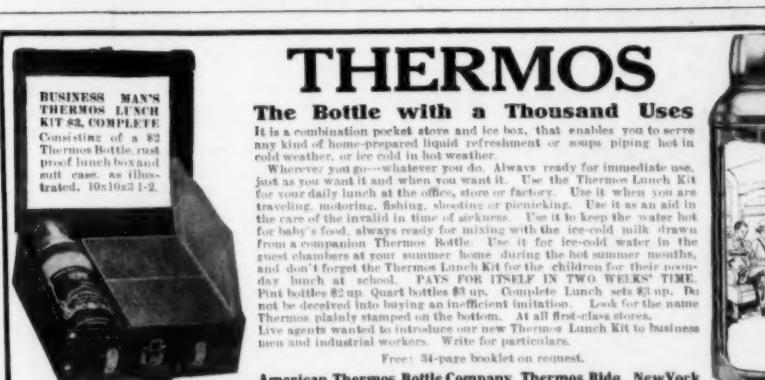
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Pint bottles \$2 up. Quart bottles \$3 up. Complete Lunch sets \$3 up. Do not be deceived into buying an inefficient imitation. Look for the name Thermos plainly stamped on the bottom.

All first-class stores. Live agents wanted to introduce our new Thermos Lunch Kit to business men and industrial workers. Write for particulars.

Free: 34-page booklet on request.

American Thermos Bottle Company, Thermos Bldg., New York

How To Save Printers' Bills

Why spend \$1 to \$2 every time you need 50, 100 or 200 copies of a letter, price-list, office form, menu-card, postcard, etc., when you can produce them in the privacy of your office or home in a few minutes without delay, muss, fuss or expense? You save double its cost the first time you use.

Lutz's Hektosheet

The simplest, cleanest and quickest Duplicator on the market today. No tiresome type-setting, expensive equipment or supplies!

Simply write with Hektograph ink on bond paper. When dry, place face down on Hektosheet and rub flat with your hand. After $\frac{1}{2}$ minute remove and you are ready to make any number of copies up to 200 (typing gives up to 100). Both sides of the Hektosheet may be used repeatedly and for a long time. Purchase from your stationer. Sent postpaid. Letter-size 9 x 12 inches. 50¢; 14 x 17, \$1.00.

FRIEDR. W. LUTZ, Richmond, Va.

Handy for:
Price-lists
Market Reports
Office Forms
Menus
Salesmen's Instructions
Confidential Reports
Postcard Announcements
Form Letters
Route-lists, etc., etc.
A Wildfire Seller for Agents & Stationers!

50¢

For Centuries Known as Chartreuse Liqueur Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—
THE GRAND FINALE TO THE WORLD'S BEST DINNERS

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,
Bäjter & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Sole Agents for United States



Exchanging a Habit for a Habitation

By FRANKLIN O. KING

The most Independent man in the World today is the Farmer—the Producer. Upon his land he grows Everything necessary for himself and his family—at the lowest cost of production.

Ask the Automobile Manufacturer who bought the majority of his Cars during 1910, and He will tell You—The Farmer. Ask the Piano Maker where he is shipping his instruments by the Carload, and he will tell You—The Country Towns.

The Remedy of the Evils existing in our over-crowded Cities today is the Movement—BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—the Workingman—The Clerk—The Office Man—all must look to the SOIL for the Opportunity to Break Clear from the Eight O'clock Bell, the Tyranny of the Boss, and the Diminishing Chance. This is a Subject that interests You, Personally, and I want to ask You a Personal Question: How much better off are You than Last Year, or the Year before That? Perhaps Your Wages are a little higher, but haven't your Expenses more than kept pace with that Increase? Aren't you paying a little more for your Clothes and Meals, and don't you smoke more expensive Cigars and More of them than Formerly? If it isn't cigars, it may be something else—some more expensive habit.

A Man Begins To Go Down Hill at Forty, and the time may come when a Younger Man—perhaps a Cheaper Man—will fill your Job. The-Man-Who-Looks-Ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a Home. My advice to You, therefore, is to get a Home while You are able to do so—and Begin Now.

I would further advise You to Get a Home in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas where you can grow Three Big Crops a year on the same Soil.

Please send me your Book—Independence on Ten Acres.



Seventeen Matagorda County Oranges in One Cluster

Get a home where nearly everything produced in Temperate and Sub-Tropical Climates is grown in the greatest Profusion, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not eat up the Profits your Hands Create. Come where Health, Prosperity and Happiness await You and where you can soon look the whole World in the Face and say: "I Owe No Man a Dollar." I believe you could save Twenty-five Cents a Day if You Tried. I know you would TRY if you could realize One-half the Opportunities offered by the Virgin Soil and Delightful All-The-Year-Around Climate of the Texas Gulf Coast.

If you knew that Men are realizing \$1,000 per Acre growing Oranges in our Country, or that our Growers of Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a net Profit of \$300 to \$500 per Acre, I feel sure You would make the Effort. Remember—Our Early Vegetables get to Northern Markets in Mid-Winter and Early Spring, when they command Top Prices.

There are three essential elements to be taken into account in the purchase of Land—namely, SOIL, CLIMATE and TRANSPORTATION. I sincerely believe that nowhere else on earth do these Three Elements so combine themselves to the Grower's advantage as in this Texas Gulf Coast Country. We have Three big railroad systems—The Santa Fe—The Frisco—and the Southern Pacific tapping our holdings. The Santa Fe passes right directly through our Tract, and the others are close by.

The soil is indestructibly Fertile, and the Climate is Superior to that of either California or Florida—Winter and Summer, owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Ours is the Fairest and most Liberal Proposition ever offered by a Reputable Land Company. Our Contract embodies Life Insurance, and Accident Insurance, and should you die, or become totally disabled, Your Family would get the Farm—without the Payment of another Penny. We will also refund Your Money at 6% Interest, if You should be dissatisfied, according to the Terms of Our Guarantee.

Write for the Book. Fill out blank space in the first column, with your name and address plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf-Fruit Land Company, 425 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill. The book will cost you Nothing. Read it carefully, and then use Your Own Good Judgment.

The Field for Southern Bonds

(Continued from page 407.)

Just so surely as the capital of the country and of the entire investing world realizes that your enterprises and your local and State governments are conducted on the most approved plans, sound business principles and according to the generally accepted legal restrictions and protections, just so surely will that capital be forthcoming for the almost unlimited amount of development which should take place within your borders.

Having discussed these views which I believe are typical of those held at the money centers of the country, I want you to realize now that we share with you the enthusiasm made possible and rational by the immediately bright future for this great section. I firmly believe that the material and industrial progress of the South during the next twenty years will equal, if not exceed, that of any other section of the United States. From now on, and for the first time since the close of the Civil War, the South will be competing on favorable terms with the rest of the country. No longer do there exist in the West immense areas of fertile and unoccupied land, enormous stretches of uncut timber and land underlaid with coal, iron and other mineral resources, to be had, as was true twenty and thirty years ago, simply for the asking. The greater portion of the land of the West has now passed from public to private ownership, and on an acreage basis the prices asked compare with the existing market prices for the best farm lands in the East. In its efforts to attract capital and a desirable immigration, the South will no longer have to meet the competition offered by the opening up of the West.

From the standpoint of productivity, the cheapest land in the United States to-day is to be found in the South. Agriculture remains the greatest economic interest of Southern life, and, while there has been a considerable advance in prices during the last few years, there has been little inflation as the result of speculation. The large influx of population from other States and other nations and the general movement toward the diversification of crops will prove powerful factors in maintaining legitimate land values. I thoroughly agree with Richard H. Edmonds that "no other section of the country equals the South in the aggregate of its natural advantages for agriculture, for manufacturing, for mining and as a place of residence. It has all of the primary elements of attraction for men who wish to gain wealth or to make homes. It is far better equipped as to churches, schools and other means of culture, and as to facilities for communication than the whole country was in 1860, with a population then 4,000,000 greater than the present population of the South. With millions of acres of fertile lands awaiting the plow, with billions of tons of coal, iron ore, phosphate rock, sulphur and other minerals to be taken from the earth, and with its teeming opportunities for enterprises and energy, the South invites to investment the mind, the muscle and the money of the world."

Capital may be divided into two classes—speculative capital, which is bold, and investment capital, which is timid. From East to West, throughout this broad land, the South has a reputation for most cordial hospitality. In matters financial, invitations to capital seeking opportunity for a debauch in wild speculation should be withheld. In encouraging the coming of investment capital, let your hospitality know no bounds. Your legislators must control your legislation; but, first and above all, let the legislator understand the business men of the South control him—control him, I mean, in the sense that your legislation governing the creation of municipal debt, providing for the payment of same, regulating public service corporations, governing the rights and privileges of industrial corporations shall be of such a character as to properly safeguard the interests of your own citizens, whether they be capitalists or laborers, and at the same time such as to encourage the coming of that capital which will come to build your railroads, harness your water power, generate the electricity which shall propel your cars, urban and interurban; operate your mills and light your streets and homes; capitalist which will come to mine your minerals, build your mills and operate your

(Continued on page 410)

Everyone Needs a Telescope

It enables you to see objects miles away. Vacationists can multiply their joys with it, for it brings all the country around right up to their eyes. Near waterways you can watch incoming or passing ships—read their names. And for farmers and ranchmen it is absolutely a necessity for they can keep their eyes on their cattle, horses or men when far out in the fields.



Over 3½ ft. Long
The Size of
A Cigarette

For studying celestial phe-
nomena, particularly the recurring
sun-spots, this solar eyepiece will allow
a careful study of Old Sol and solar
eclipses. This attachment alone is worth
more than the entire price to any one
interested in this science. Free with the

Excelsior Telescope

Eye piece of telescope can be used as a microscope to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

The Excelsior Telescope is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. The lenses are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. It is brass bound, and besides the solar eyepiece has a brass dust cover at the end. Closed, the telescope is 12 inches, and has a circumference of 5½ inches. It opens over 3½ feet long in five sections.

It is a known fact that telescopes of this size cost \$5.00 to \$8.00—even without a solar eyepiece. For \$1.00 you can now have a telescope with advantages of one worth \$5.00 to \$8.00.

L. S. Henry of N. Y., says: "Worth many times price." E. G. Patton, Kansas City, Kan., says: "Could count cattle twenty miles away."

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send us your dollar by registered letter, postal money order or bank draft, to our order today. We send the telescope by mail or express in sure for 20c extra.

Our Illustrated Bargain Catalogue sent free with each telescope.

Dollar Specialty Co. Dept. L. W. 99 Chambers Street, New York

Beautiful Willow Plumes

Made From Your Old Feathers Write for Prices

PRICE \$1.00

The Mysterious Sun Spots

L. S. Henry of N. Y., says: "Worth many times price." E. G. Patton, Kansas City, Kan., says: "Could count cattle twenty miles away."

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Send us your dollar by registered letter, postal money order or bank draft, to our order today. We send the telescope by mail or express in sure for 20c extra.

Our Illustrated Bargain Catalogue sent free with each telescope.

Dollar Specialty Co. Dept. L. W. 99 Chambers Street, New York



Guaranteed to look as well
to give as much satisfaction as any Willow Plume
you can buy from any dealer at a much greater cost.

Don't consider old ostrich feathers worthless—send them to us—and we will make you a gorgeous hand-knotted Willow Plume, faultless—dried & curled your favorite shade. We first quote a price—if unsatisfactory, feathers will be returned to you at our expense.

Our Dying, Cleaning and Curling Departments have a national reputation for excellence of work.

H. S. STERN OSTRICH FEATHER CO.

514 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Any Com'l Ag'cy or Trader's Nat'l Bank, K. C., Mo.

HOMESEEKERS' OPPORTUNITIES

We Sell Farm Lands for \$10.00 an Acre that can be made worth \$100 an acre in ONE YEAR. Write us for Facts about South Mississippi—the healthiest section of the WHOLE SOUTH.

BENNETT & PERKINS
Hattiesburg, Miss.

ALWAYS

Boat and Engine Book

Mailed FREE
Just like a 30-Footer
only smaller

Do not think of Buying a Launch or Engine until you see our Handsome Book

WHICH EXPLAINS FOUR WONDERFUL LAUNCH BARGAINS

Only \$121 for this complete 16-ft. Launch—3 H. P., guaranteed self-starting Engine, wedgeless Wheel and Rudder. Result of 30 years' experience. Money back if not as represented. Write for free catalog to-day.

Special Bargains in Weco reversible, self-starting engines to those building or buying their own hulls. Engine controlled by one lever.

C. T. WRIGHT ENGINE CO.

1914 Canal Street, Greenville, Mich.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

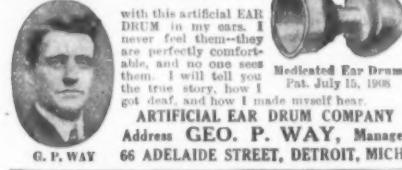
If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail. I appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.

E. H. BARDEN
President
M 21 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

I Was Deaf 25 Years

NOW I HEAR WHISPERS



For real tobacco flavor, not pipe odor, smoke the

ABSORBO PIPE

Absorbs the nicotine like a sponge—ensuring a cool, sweet smoke without injurious after effects. Colors a beautiful rich brown. Money back if not satisfactory.

Send for our 200 A List.
SMOKE SHOP SPECIALTIES CO.
300 Main St., Holyoke Mass.

50C

3 for \$1.25

50 Smokes for 99 Cents



AGENTS—\$33.30 A WEEK

Jack Wood did it! He writes—"Hurry up 100 more—sold first lot in 2 days—best seller I ever saw." Hundreds of agents now in business. \$5.60 worth of tools for the price of one. Drop forged from finest steel. Nickel plated all over. Astonishing low price to agents—1,200 ordered by one man. Write at once. Don't delay. Experience unnecessary. Sample free.

THOMAS MFG. CO., 2214 Wayne St., DAYTON, OHIO

WANTED: 5,000 AGENTS

No matter what you sell, send your address, and we will mail our catalog showing 750 guaranteed articles. Over 3,500 quick-sellers beautifully illustrated in our four free catalogs. No experience necessary to sell our goods. \$500.00 prize contest this month.

A. W. HOLMES & CO., Dept. 22 Providence, R. I.

FOR MENDING HARNESS

It takes a wax thread, feed, spool and does the work of any harness maker machine. It is indispensable for farmers. Agents wanted. Sent prepaid for \$1.25. Send at once for catalog. **STEWART-SKINNER CO., 206 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.**



ALWAYS THE SAME GOOD OLD Blatz
BLATZ Private Stock MILWAUKEE THE FINEST BEER EVER BREWED

Blatz possesses the nourishing qualities of bread, backed by character and tonic properties, that have appealed to connoisseurs for generations.

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. Insist on Blatz. Correspondence invited direct.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Public Forum

HOW ENGLAND GOT OUR SHIPS.

William S. Greene, of the National Merchant Marine Congress.

OUR GREAT country, of over ninety millions of the most vigorous human beings on earth, has but eleven vessels engaged in its foreign ocean-going trade. With half our population, England has more than eleven thousand vessels, while Germany has over two thousand and Japan nearly one thousand. Owing to the lack of operating ships, we handle practically none of our enormous over-sea trade. We now carry less than eight per cent. of our own foreign commerce. In 1861 we carried sixty-five per cent. and in 1835 over ninety per cent. For the six years following the second act of Congress, July 4th, 1789, when first discrimination was made in favor of American vessels and trade, our foreign shipping gradually grew until, from carrying only ten per cent. of our commerce, it carried over ninety per cent. Even though nearly forty per cent. of that trade was lost by the war with England, 1812-15, owing to government encouragement and continued discrimination in duties and tonnage dues in favor of our mercantile fleet, a quick recovery was made after the war. From that time our country carried nearly all of her foreign trade until about 1850, when England increased the subsidies in favor of her own vessels and reciprocal treaties were made by us with foreign nations.

GIVE GOVERNORS MORE POWER.

Hon. Henry L. Stimson.

ONE OF these new reforms sweeping over the country is the initiative, which aims to put it in the power of private citizens to initiate such legislative policies. Is not that a clumsy way of accomplishing a result which could be better accomplished by giving greater power of initiative to the Governor? Even as it is, we demand now that he should have a policy and we hold him responsible if he does not carry it through. He has become more and more our representative. If to him was given not merely the right to suggest legislation, but also to introduce it into the Legislature, with some of the rights of precedence now sought to be given to the people in the initiative, should we not be more nearly on the right line of concentration instead of diffusion of power and responsibility?

DO NEWSPAPERS GIVE THE NEWS?

Rev. C. C. P. Hiller, of Springfield, Mass.

THE AVERAGE paper gives eighty times as much space to sports, amusements and crimes as to education and religion combined. When Ingersoll died the papers gave generally from three to twenty times as much space to notices of death as they did when Moody died. Ordinarily a prize fight of any importance will get more space than a presidential inauguration. Some papers don't tell the truth; there are a few journals which strive to give the news and tell the truth. They are, I am sorry to say, exceptions in our American journalism. So nearly universal is the tendency to come short of the truth or to garble it that one is forced to believe that if God dealt with managers as He did with Ananias and Sapphira there would be a dearth of dailies in America. Anything to sell papers, and news is manufactured to be discarded the next day.

NEWSPAPERS SHOULD NOT CHEAT.

Oswald Garrison Villard.

IT IS most reprehensible when a newspaper sets about to print matter which it knows is not true simply for the purpose of startling headlines and a temporarily enlarged circulation. Because the newspaper publishers have a greater influence in shaping public opinion than some other enterprises, it does not follow that there is a different code of ethics for them. A newspaper publisher should not cheat any more than a man in any other business. If the publisher lives up to his moral responsibility, he cannot publish harmful patent-medicine advertisements or exploit in the same way fraudulent promotions of wildcat schemes in speculation. Sincerity and truth should be the keynote of the publishers' code of morals.

8% Preferred Stock

PAR VALUE \$10

The Williman Manufacturing Co. of Houston, Texas

Offer the unsold shares of the preferred stock of their company at \$10 a share. This stock can be paid for in monthly installments.

Anyone having \$50, or less, can have an opportunity to become interested in a manufacturing company that has a profitable future before it.

The entire issue of the Preferred Stock carries voting power and participates in all earnings the same as the common stock. The money raised by the sale of this stock, every dollar of it, will go back into the business. The physical assets of the company are many times the issue of this stock.

We would prefer to give you full particulars regarding this proposition here and now, but space forbids. It is the story of a business that started some years ago in a small way and because of the goodness of its products, the honesty of its methods, and the tireless energy of the men behind it, it has several times increased the capacity of its business. The product of this company is no experiment, the company having operated a number of years in the north, but locating its larger factory in the immediate vicinity of raw materials, cheap labor and local markets, makes it necessary to secure additional capital. A letter or postal will bring to you a booklet with full particulars regarding the company.

Substantial References Can Be Furnished

You can send your money direct to THE LUMBERMAN'S NATIONAL BANK, of Houston, Texas, and receive in exchange certificate of stock.

Inquirers for these shares will have every prompt attention, and no commission will be paid to brokers. Applications will be filled in rotation as received, and money refunded in the event of over-subscription.

A booklet containing free information and references will be mailed on receipt of POSTAL addressed as below. Your request carries with it no obligation.

THE WILLIMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

17c a day buys a 10-acre farm

In the prize winning fruit and garden district of Florida

We have just closed the purchase of 200 more farms in the district surrounding our lands, of the same high class and choice location. We are now offering these at 17c a day for a 10-acre farm; 34c a day for a 20-acre farm; 68c a day for a 40-acre farm. This advertisement will probably dispose of all these farms, so if you wish to get into this splendid section act at once.

Location—Railroads

Our land is located south of Ocala, Florida, mostly in Marion County, but extending over into Lake and Sumter Counties. It lies directly on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line Railroads. It is upon the highest land in the state and is in the heart of the famous fruit and garden truck district of Florida. No swamp or waste land in this tract. There is no more healthful spot in America, and it is a delightful place to live the year round.

Prices and Terms

We are selling this land at \$25 an acre. You can buy for cash or pay for your land at 50 cents an acre a month, no deposit, no interest, no taxes, no commissions, nothing but 50 cents an acre a month. Our titles are guaranteed to you to the most complete satisfaction, reaching all the way back to the national grant.

Markets

The northern markets eagerly seek your products, for this region is famous wherever fruit and vegetables are sold. This land is only 36 hours from New York and 40 hours from Chicago and your products are sold for high prices, because they are marketed at a time when they are hothouse products in most other sections of the country.

Soil and Crops

The soil is full of the semi-tropical products demand. This soil will grow all the fancy products that these counties are famous for. Some of the finest orange and grapefruit groves in the world are located right here, and the soil is specially adapted for watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, cabbage, eggplant, etc.

Our Great Florida Book

Our great descriptive literature not only gives actual photographs of our property, but also photograph of producing property surrounding it. It is filled from cover to cover, with undeniable proof, and it is also filled with letters from our satisfied purchasers and those who live in and around this property. We want to send you a copy of this great book, which tells exactly how you may own a home in this colony without denying yourself a single pleasure, and yet, at the same time, enabling yourself to make a purchase that will give you an income.

Florida National Land Co.
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago

VALUE OF THIS LAND

Land in Florida that a few years ago you could buy for \$20 and \$25 per acre cannot now be purchased for \$250 and \$500. Even though you cannot now give up your present business, an investment here at 17 cents per day will bring you immense return simply because the thousands who are improving lands about you will advance the value of your tract. A few cents per day placed in a farm here will give you a profitable investment even before you have completed your payments, and you will not realize that you are making an investment, so small are these payments under our plan.

Climate and Rainfall is quite sufficient for all needs and occurs just when the crops need it. Irrigation is not necessary. Drinking water is to be had by sinking shallow wells. The climate is ideal, the average for the year in temperature being about 73 degrees. The air is tempered by the Atlantic and Gulf breezes.

Send Your Application Now

There is no other land in Florida of equal value, now being sold at such a low price. So do not delay if you wish to get the best and cheapest land in Florida. Our guarantee fully protects you. You have 90 days in which to inspect your land and exchange for other land or have your money refunded, as fully set forth in our bond and contract.

This Free Book Shows the Way to Independence

Florida National Land Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me, free from any and all charges, as per your announcement in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, your great descriptive book upon the colony lands which you are selling on a basis of 17c per day for a 10-acre farm. Likewise send me your map of Florida, showing how your lands are crossed by the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line, together with facts and proofs of the value of this land from Florida officials, bankers and merchants, from those who have lived in this district for years, and, likewise, recent letters from men and women to whom you have sold this ground.

I do not agree to purchase from you, but I will read your book and proof.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

TOWN.....

Save \$50 By Selling to Yourself



No. 3 Olivars Standard Visible Writers at \$50, if Sold Direct

We have undertaken to buy—to get the minimum price—1,000 Oliver Typewriters (Model No. 3) per month. On this enormous transaction we are able to quote the lowest price ever offered on Olivars in perfect condition.

We have selected for our purpose the No. 3 model, because of its utter simplicity. Another model is necessary for foreign languages. Another is better for intricate billing. But for 99 in each 100 users, the simple, everlasting, efficient No. 3 is the expert's choice. It is the model we use ourselves. It was the No. 3 model which won for the Oliver its world-wide prestige against all competition.

Our order calls for machines equal to the best machines of this model. They are sold under standard warrant. They are guaranteed to be flawless, not damaged or shop-worn, not inferior in any way.

Sent on 5 Days' Trial No Deposit

Our economy comes in enormous buying, and in getting rid of agents and salesmen. We send the machine on five days' trial without any deposit, and let it sell itself. If you don't want it, return it at our expense. If you find it the best machine on the market, send us \$5 per month for ten months.

At this price you get every perfection, every device which ever went out with this model. You get all the extras—metal case, baseboard, ribbon, tools, instruction book, etc. Tens of thousands of people have paid to agents \$100 for the Oliver No. 3.

Oliver Points

Over 250,000 Olivars have been sold to date. They are used by 183 railroads. They are used by the largest mail order concerns, two of whom use over 1,000 each. Its simple efficiency, lightness and durability have made it the choice of those who know typewriters best.

Writing always in sight.
Writes in colors without changing ribbon.
Has Universal keyboard.
The type is beautiful and nothing can mar it.
It is the lightest of all the standard machines. It has the lightest action and the fewest parts.
It has the patented U-shaped type bar, insuring perfect alignment.
It is easily learned, because it is simple. Instruction book with each machine.
One can write on ruled lines with it. One can draw lines with it.
Makes 20 carbons at one writing if desired.
Does any practical thing which any typewriter can do.
Lasts a lifetime.
Nothing to wear out.

Sold on Credit

Send us this coupon and we will send a machine on 5 days' trial without any deposit. We send it just as others send agents. To accept it involves no obligation whatever.

If you don't want it, return it and we'll pay the express. If you do want it, send \$5, then \$5 monthly until \$50 is paid. If you are not rated by the mercantile agencies please send a couple of references.

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate
714 Masonic Temple, Chicago

Trial Order Coupon

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate
714 Masonic Temple, Chicago

Ship me an Oliver Typewriter, Model No. 3, on approval, F. O. B. Chicago. If entirely satisfactory, I agree to remit \$5 within five days after receiving machine, then \$5 monthly thereafter until full purchase price of \$50 is paid. Otherwise I will return the typewriter to you at your expense. It is understood that title will remain in you until the full purchase price is paid.

Name.....
Address.....
References.....

The Field for Southern Bonds

(Continued from page 408.)

looms; capital which will come seeking these and other channels for investment, anxious to make the Southland its home and to remain with you so long as it can be of service.

It is because of my firm conviction that Southern chambers of commerce, merchants' associations, boards of trade and business men generally will thus and otherwise encourage the coming of investment capital that I believe the South is entering upon an era of great industrial prosperity.

What Women Can Do.

WOMAN can make many things besides good toast. Richard Barry, in the course of an article in *Pearson's Magazine*, graciously grants them that distinction at least. In being shown through the kitchen of a great hotel, Mr. Barry was much impressed to find, among all the men there employed, two lone women standing at the breakfast grill, toasting bread. Women were employed for this particular task both because they worked cheaper than men and because, having more patience, they were able to toast the bread better. Of course Mr. Barry is correct in saying that women excel in all lines where great patience is required. Woman's life and training in the home qualify her for the patient task. But women have generally been considered pretty good bread-makers as well as toasters.

The "biscuits and pies that mother to make" is a classic situation in the life of the newly married who are not so unfortunate as to be burdened with many servants. Speaking recently of his mother to the young women employed by LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Andrew Carnegie said that she was seamstress, cook, washlady and never until late in life had a servant in the house; but with it all she read good books and kept up with literature of the day. This same story is repeated in thousands of homes, though there is many a mother who never has a servant even late in life. Richard Barry labors under the delusion that wherever quality is demanded men are found to the practical exclusion of women, but we fancy he could find numerous instances where women are at the front not only as to quantity of work, but quality as well.

Helping Men to Own Their Homes.

A METHOD of real-estate loans, unique so far as this country is concerned, has recently been instituted by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of New York City. Frank Bailey, vice-president of the company, after having made an exhaustive study of foreign lending methods, has evolved a plan which will doubtless encourage the man of small means to become the owner of the house he lives in. The plan provides for a ten-year five and one-half per cent. mortgage, not to exceed \$10,000, for owners of small houses in any part of greater New York, with the privilege to the borrower of paying all, and the necessity of paying a part, of the principal on any interest date.

The trouble most men meet who are trying to pay for their homes is that, in addition to the interest, taxes and assessments, they are compelled to pay, at least every three years, a new fee to renew the mortgage. And, says Mr. Bailey, "They are harassed constantly by the fear that their mortgage may come due in time of panic and that it may be impossible to renew at all." It will prove a boon to many a small householder to know that a form of mortgage is available which may run for ten years and that so long as he pays the interest and a certain amount also each six months to reduce the principal, sufficient at least to reduce it by thirteen per cent. at the close of the ten-year period, he will not be troubled by any change in the rate or by any new fees for replacing the mortgage.

"The company has not devised this mortgage," says Mr. Bailey, "with the expectation of any great profit from it. We share in the prosperity of the city itself and anything that we can do to help the prosperity of its citizens and increase the number of home owners and taxpayers will be for our benefit as well." Nevertheless, this seems to us to be a commendable way of putting sentiment into business.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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Ask your grocer for NAPOLEON FLOUR. If by chance he does not carry it, the nearest distributor mentioned below will see that you are supplied.

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 GRANGER & CO., Erie, Pa.
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 SHENANGO VALLEY FLOUR & PRODUCE CO., Sharon, Pa.
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 MCCUE WRIGHT CO., Bluefield, W. Va.
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